

Service Service Service



Service Manual

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1. Technical Specifications, Connections, and Chassis Overview

Index of this chapter:

- 1.1 Technical Specifications
- 1.2 Connection Overview
- 1.3 Chassis Overview

Notes:

- Figures can deviate due to the different set executions.
- Specifications are indicative (subject to change).

1.1 Technical Specifications

1.1.1 Vision

Display type	: Plasma
Screen size	: 42" (107 cm), 16:9
Resolution (HxV pixels)	: 1024x768 (42")
Dyn. contrast ratio	: 15000:1
Min. light output (cd/m ²)	: 1500
Typ. response time (ms)	: < 3
Viewing angle (HxV degrees)	: 160x160
Tuning system	: PLL
Presets/channels	: 100 presets
Tuner bands	: VHF, UHF, S, H
TV Colour systems	: PAL B/G, D/K, I
	: SECAM B/G, D/K, L/L'
Video playback	: NTSC
	: PAL
	: SECAM
Supported computer formats	: 640x480
	(@ 60, 72, 75, 85 Hz)
	: 800x600
	(@ 60, 72, 75, 85 Hz)
	: 1024x768
	(@ 60, 72, 75, 85 Hz)
Supported video formats	: 640x480i - 1fH
	: 720x576i - 1fH
	: 640x480p - 2fH
	: 720x576p - 2fH
	: 1920x1080i - 2fH
	: 1280x720p - 3fH

1.1.2 Sound

Sound systems	: 2CS B/G, D/K
	: NICAM B/G, D/K, I, L
Maximum power (W _{RMS})	: 2 x 10

1.1.3 Miscellaneous

Power supply:

- Mains voltage (V _{AC})	: 220 - 240
- Mains frequency (Hz)	: 50 / 60

Ambient conditions:

- Temperature range (°C)	: +5 to +40
- Maximum humidity	: 90% R.H.

Power consumption (values are indicative)

- Normal operation (W)	: ≈ 250 (42")
- Stand-by (W)	: < 1

Dimensions (WxHxD cm)	: 104.7x70.1x10.7
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Weight (kg)	: 31.5 (excl. stand)
	: 41.5 (incl. stand)

1.2 Connection Overview

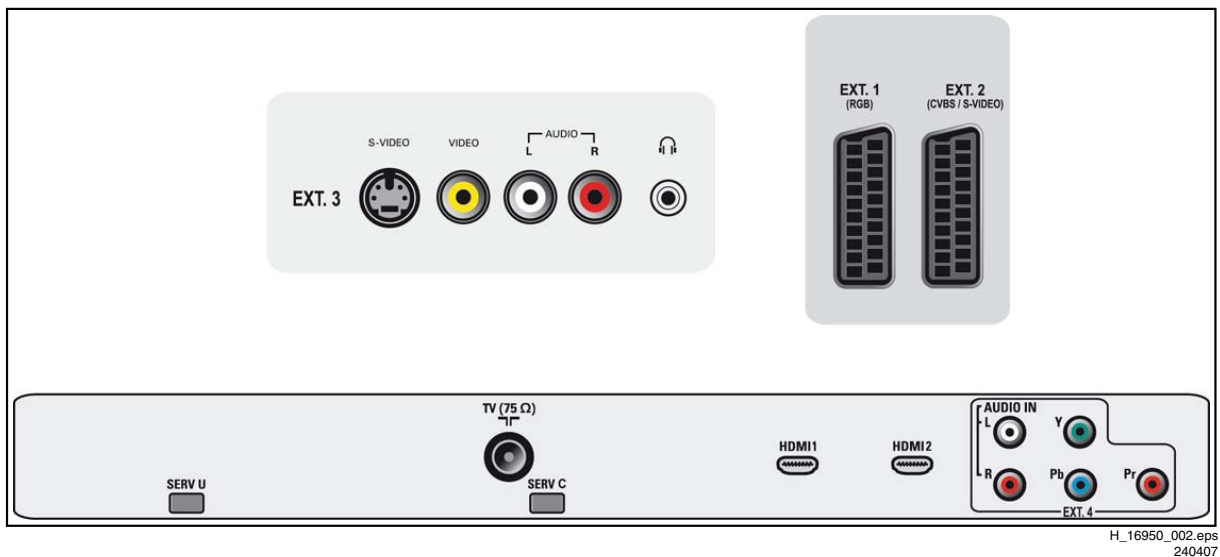
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Figure 1-1 Side and rear I/O connections

Note: The following connector colour abbreviations are used (acc. to DIN/IEC 757): Bk= Black, Bu= Blue, Gn= Green, Gy= Grey, Rd= Red, Wh= White, and Ye= Yellow.

1.2.1 Side Connections

EXT3: S-Video (Hosiden): Video Y/C - In

1 - Ground Y	Gnd	⊥
2 - Ground C	Gnd	⊥
3 - Video Y	1 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
4 - Video C	0.3 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕

EXT3: Cinch: Video CVBS - In, Audio - In

Rd - Audio R	0.5 V _{RMS} / 10 kohm	⊕⊖
Wh - Audio L	0.5 V _{RMS} / 10 kohm	⊕⊖
Ye - Video CVBS	1 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕⊖

EXT3: Head phone - Out

Bk - Head phone	32 - 600 ohm / 10 mW	⊕⊖
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1.2.2 Rear Connections

EXT1: Video RGB - In, CVBS - In/Out, Audio - In/Out

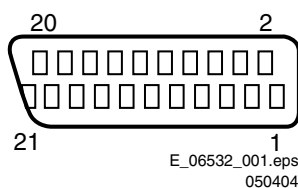
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Figure 1-2 SCART connector

1 - Audio R	0.5 V _{RMS} / 1 kohm	⊕
2 - Audio R	0.5 V _{RMS} / 10 kohm	⊕
3 - Audio L	0.5 V _{RMS} / 1 kohm	⊕
4 - Ground Audio	Gnd	⊥
5 - Ground Blue	Gnd	⊥
6 - Audio L	0.5 V _{RMS} / 10 kohm	⊕
7 - Video Blue	0.7 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
8 - Function Select	0 - 2 V: INT 4.5 - 7 V: EXT 16:9 9.5 - 12 V: EXT 4:3	⊕
9 - Ground Green	Gnd	⊥
10 - Easylink P50	0 - 5 V / 4.7 kohm	⊕⊖

11 - Video Green	0.7 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
12 - n.c.		
13 - Ground Red	Gnd	⊥
14 - Ground P50	Gnd	⊥
15 - Video Red	0.7 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
16 - Status/FBL	0 - 0.4 V: INT 1 - 3 V: EXT / 75 ohm	⊕
17 - Ground Video	Gnd	⊥
18 - Ground FBL	Gnd	⊥
19 - Video CVBS	1 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
20 - Video CVBS	1 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
21 - Shield	Gnd	⊥

EXT2: Video YC - In, CVBS - In/Out, Audio - In/Out

1 - Audio R	0.5 V _{RMS} / 1 kohm	⊕
2 - Audio R	0.5 V _{RMS} / 10 kohm	⊕
3 - Audio L	0.5 V _{RMS} / 1 kohm	⊕
4 - Ground Audio	Gnd	⊥
5 - n.c.		
6 - Audio L	0.5 V _{RMS} / 10 kohm	⊕
7 - C-out	0.7 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
8 - Function Select	0 - 2 V: INT 4.5 - 7 V: EXT 16:9 9.5 - 12 V: EXT 4:3	⊕
9 - n.c.		
10 - Easylink P50	0 - 5 V / 4.7 kohm	⊕⊖
11 - n.c.		
12 - n.c.		
13 - n.c.		
14 - Ground P50	Gnd	⊥
15 - C	0.7 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
16 - Status/FBL	0 - 0.4 V: INT 1 - 3 V: EXT / 75 ohm	⊕
17 - Ground Video	Gnd	⊥
18 - Ground FBL	Gnd	⊥
19 - Video CVBS	1 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
20 - Video CVBS/Y	1 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
21 - Shield	Gnd	⊥

Service Connector (UART)

1 - UART_TX	Transmit	⊕
2 - Ground	Gnd	⊥
3 - UART_RX	Receive	⊕

Aerial - In

- IEC-type (EU) Coax, 75 ohm

**Service Connector (ComPair)**

1 - SDA-S I²C Data (0 - 5 V)
 2 - SCL-S I²C Clock (0 - 5 V)
 3 - Ground Gnd

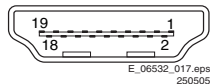
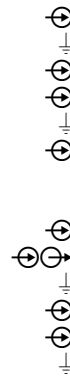
**HDMI 1 & 2: Digital Video, Digital Audio - In**

Figure 1-3 HDMI (type A) connector

1 - D2+ Data channel
 2 - Shield Gnd
 3 - D2- Data channel
 4 - D1+ Data channel
 5 - Shield Gnd
 6 - D1- Data channel



7 - D0+ Data channel
 8 - Shield Gnd
 9 - D0- Data channel
 10 - CLK+ Data channel
 11 - Shield Gnd
 12 - CLK- Data channel
 13 - n.c.
 14 - n.c.
 15 - DDC_SCL DDC clock
 16 - DDC_SDA DDC data
 17 - Ground Gnd
 18 - +5V
 19 - HPD Hot Plug Detect
 20 - Ground Gnd

**EXT4: Cinch: Video YPbPr - In, Audio - In**

Gn - Video Y 1 V_{PP} / 75 ohm
 Bu - Video Pb 0.7 V_{PP} / 75 ohm
 Rd - Video Pr 0.7 V_{PP} / 75 ohm
 Wh - Audio L 0.5 V_{RMS} / 10 kohm
 Rd - Audio R 0.5 V_{RMS} / 10 kohm

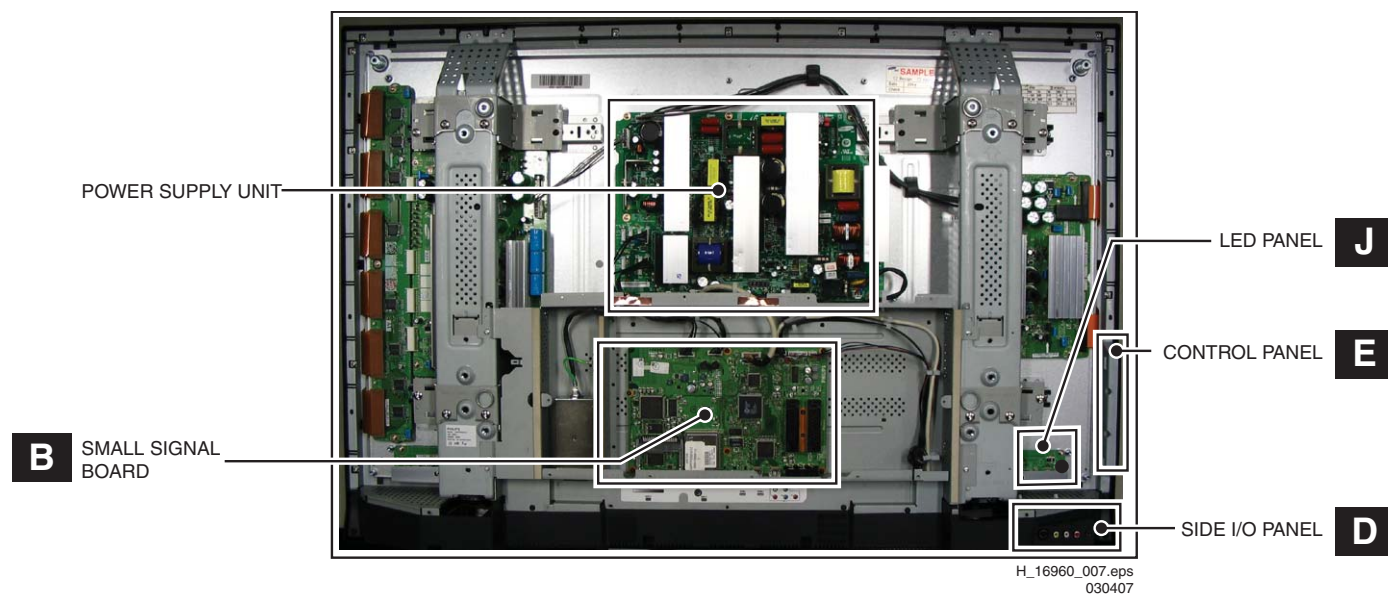
**1.3 Chassis Overview**

Figure 1-4 PWB/CBA locations


2. Safety Instructions, Warnings, and Notes

Index of this chapter:

- 2.1 Safety Instructions
- 2.2 Warnings
- 2.3 Notes

2.1 Safety Instructions


Safety regulations require the following **during** a repair:

- Connect the set to the Mains/AC Power via an isolation transformer (> 800 VA).
- Replace safety components, indicated by the symbol , only by components identical to the original ones. Any other component substitution (other than original type) may increase risk of fire or electrical shock hazard.

Safety regulations require that **after** a repair, the set must be returned in its original condition. Pay in particular attention to the following points:

- Route the wire trees correctly and fix them with the mounted cable clamps.
- Check the insulation of the Mains/AC Power lead for external damage.
- Check the strain relief of the Mains/AC Power cord for proper function.
- Check the electrical DC resistance between the Mains/AC Power plug and the secondary side (only for sets that have a Mains/AC Power isolated power supply):
 1. Unplug the Mains/AC Power cord and connect a wire between the two pins of the Mains/AC Power plug.
 2. Set the Mains/AC Power switch to the "on" position (keep the Mains/AC Power cord unplugged!).
 3. Measure the resistance value between the pins of the Mains/AC Power plug and the metal shielding of the tuner or the aerial connection on the set. The reading should be between 4.5 Mohm and 12 Mohm.
 4. Switch "off" the set, and remove the wire between the two pins of the Mains/AC Power plug.
- Check the cabinet for defects, to prevent touching of any inner parts by the customer.

2.2 Warnings

- All ICs and many other semiconductors are susceptible to electrostatic discharges (ESD ) . Careless handling during repair can reduce life drastically. Make sure that, during repair, you are connected with the same potential as the mass of the set by a wristband with resistance. Keep components and tools also at this same potential.
- Be careful during measurements in the high voltage section.
- Never replace modules or other components while the unit is switched "on".
- When you align the set, use plastic rather than metal tools. This will prevent any short circuits and the danger of a circuit becoming unstable.

2.3 Notes

2.3.1 General

- Measure the voltages and waveforms with regard to the chassis (= tuner) ground (\perp), or hot ground (\downarrow), depending on the tested area of circuitry. The voltages and waveforms shown in the diagrams are indicative. Measure them in the Service Default Mode (see chapter 5) with a colour bar signal and stereo sound (L: 3 kHz, R: 1 kHz unless stated otherwise) and picture carrier at 475.25 MHz for PAL, or 61.25 MHz for NTSC (channel 3).

- Where necessary, measure the waveforms and voltages with (\sqcap) and without ($\cancel{\sqcap}$) aerial signal. Measure the voltages in the power supply section both in normal operation (\textcircled{I}) and in stand-by (\textcircled{b}). These values are indicated by means of the appropriate symbols.
- Manufactured under license from Dolby Laboratories. "Dolby", "Pro Logic" and the "double-D symbol", are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories.

2.3.2 Schematic Notes

- All resistor values are in ohms, and the value multiplier is often used to indicate the decimal point location (e.g. 2K2 indicates 2.2 kohm).
- Resistor values with no multiplier may be indicated with either an "E" or an "R" (e.g. 220E or 220R indicates 220 ohm).
- All capacitor values are given in micro-farads (μ = $\times 10^{-6}$), nano-farads (n= $\times 10^{-9}$), or pico-farads (p= $\times 10^{-12}$).
- Capacitor values may also use the value multiplier as the decimal point indication (e.g. 2p2 indicates 2.2 pF).
- An "asterisk" (*) indicates component usage varies. Refer to the diversity tables for the correct values.
- The correct component values are listed in the Spare Parts List. Therefore, always check this list when there is any doubt.

2.3.3 BGA (Ball Grid Array) ICs

Introduction

For more information on how to handle BGA devices, visit this URL: www.atyourservice.ce.philips.com (needs subscription, not available for all regions). After login, select "Magazine", then go to "Repair downloads". Here you will find Information on how to deal with BGA-ICs.

BGA Temperature Profiles

For BGA-ICs, you **must** use the correct temperature-profile, which is coupled to the 12NC. For an overview of these profiles, visit the website www.atyourservice.ce.philips.com (needs subscription, but is not available for all regions) You will find this and more technical information within the "Magazine", chapter "Repair downloads". For additional questions please contact your local repair help desk.

2.3.4 Lead-free Soldering

Due to lead-free technology some rules have to be respected by the workshop during a repair:

- Use only lead-free soldering tin Philips SAC305 with order code 0622 149 00106. If lead-free solder paste is required, please contact the manufacturer of your soldering equipment. In general, use of solder paste within workshops should be avoided because paste is not easy to store and to handle.
- Use only adequate solder tools applicable for lead-free soldering tin. The solder tool must be able:
 - To reach a solder-tip temperature of at least 400°C.
 - To stabilize the adjusted temperature at the solder-tip.
 - To exchange solder-tips for different applications.
- Adjust your solder tool so that a temperature of around 360°C - 380°C is reached and stabilized at the solder joint. Heating time of the solder-joint should not exceed ~ 4 sec. Avoid temperatures above 400°C, otherwise wear-out of tips will increase drastically and flux-fluid will be destroyed. To avoid wear-out of tips, switch "off" unused equipment or reduce heat.
- Mix of lead-free soldering tin/parts with leaded soldering tin/parts is possible but PHILIPS recommends strongly to

avoid mixed regimes. If this cannot be avoided, carefully clear the solder-joint from old tin and re-solder with new tin.

2.3.5 Alternative BOM identification

The **third digit** in the serial number (example: AG2B0335000001) indicates the number of the alternative B.O.M. (Bill Of Materials) that has been used for producing the specific TV set. In general, it is possible that the same TV model on the market is produced with e.g. two different types of displays, coming from two different suppliers. This will then result in sets which have the same CTN (Commercial Type Number; e.g. 28PW9515/12) but which have a different B.O.M. number.

By looking at the third digit of the serial number, one can identify which B.O.M. is used for the TV set he is working with. If the third digit of the serial number contains the number "1" (example: AG1B0335000001), then the TV set has been manufactured according to B.O.M. number 1. If the third digit is a "2" (example: AG2B0335000001), then the set has been produced according to B.O.M. no. 2. ***This is important for ordering the correct spare parts!***

For the third digit, the numbers 1...9 and the characters A...Z can be used, so in total: 9 plus 26 = 35 different B.O.M.s can be indicated by the third digit of the serial number.

Identification: The bottom line of a type plate gives a 14-digit serial number. Digits 1 and 2 refer to the production centre (e.g. AG is Bruges), digit 3 refers to the B.O.M. code, digit 4 refers to the Service version change code, digits 5 and 6 refer to the production year, and digits 7 and 8 refer to production week (in example below it is 2006 week 17). The 6 last digits contain the serial number.



Figure 2-1 Serial number (example)

3. Directions for Use

You can download this information from the following websites:

<http://www.philips.com/support>

<http://www.p4c.philips.com>

2.3.6 Exchanging a Defective PDP

If a PDP has defective or "dead" pixels, do the following:

1. Locate the defective pixels.
2. Indicate their positions by means of a marker (with erasable ink!).
3. Indicate the positions of the defective pixels in the Defects Description Form (DDF), which is published in the PDP manuals.
4. After this, remove the PDP and return it to your Service organisation.

If a PDP has to be removed from the TV set, always keep in mind that the PDP parts can easily be damaged by ESD, so take the following protective measures:

- Do not damage the flex foils (they are located on the left, right, upper and lower sides of the PDP).
- Do not scratch the glass plate.
- Avoid fingerprints.

2.3.7 Board Level Repair (BLR) or Component Level Repair (CLR)

If a board is defective, consult your repair procedure to decide if the board has to be exchanged or if it should be repaired on component level.

If your repair procedure says the board should be exchanged completely, do not solder on the defective board. Otherwise, it cannot be returned to the O.E.M. supplier for back charging!

2.3.8 Practical Service Precautions

- **It makes sense to avoid exposure to electrical shock.** While some sources are expected to have a possible dangerous impact, others of quite high potential are of limited current and are sometimes held in less regard.
- **Always respect voltages.** While some may not be dangerous in themselves, they can cause unexpected reactions that are best avoided. Before reaching into a powered TV set, it is best to test the high voltage insulation. It is easy to do, and is a good service precaution.

4. Mechanical Instructions

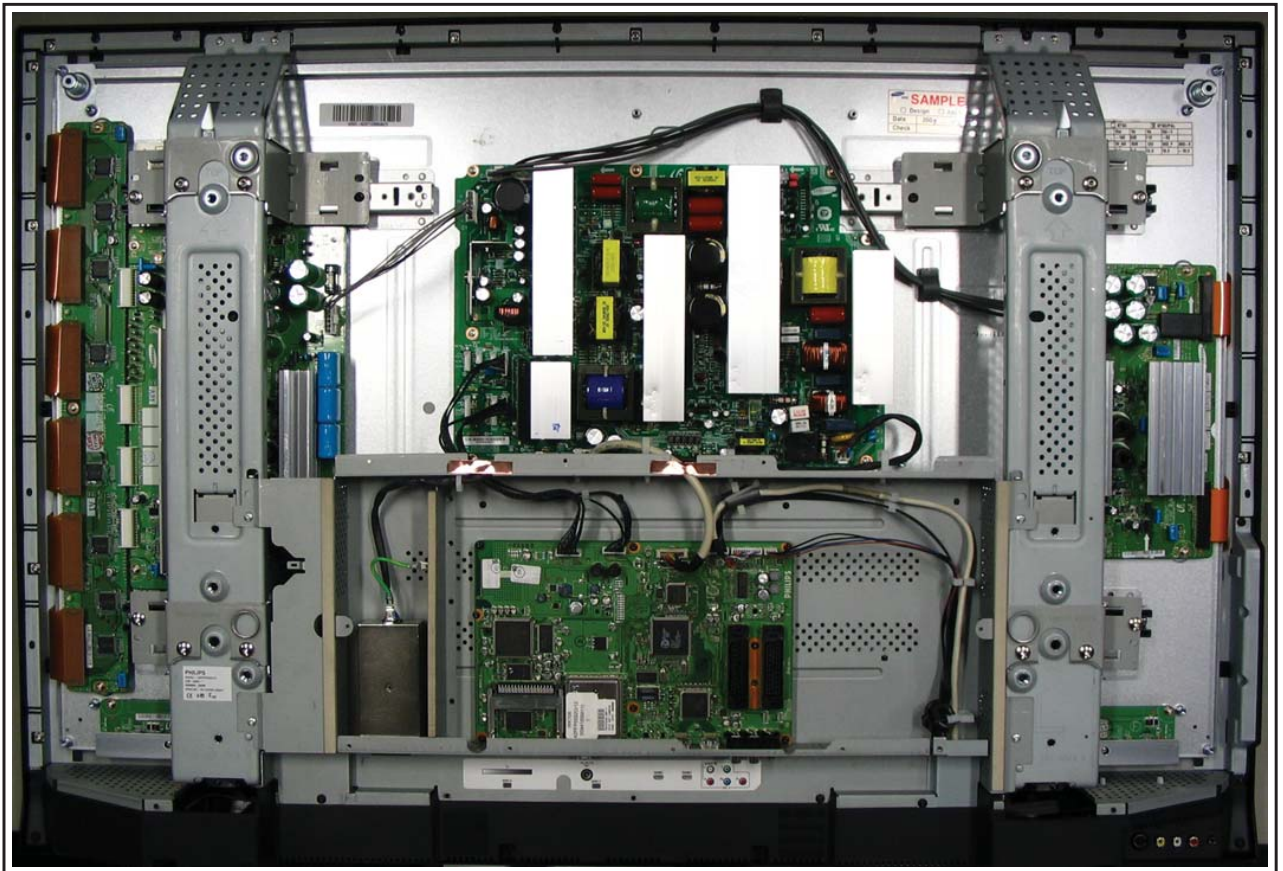
Index of this chapter:

- 4.1 Cable Dressing
- 4.2 Service Positions
- 4.3 Assy/Panel Removal
- 4.4 Set Re-assembly

Notes:

- Several models in this chassis range have a different mechanical construction, the instructions given in this chapter are therefore very model specific.
- Follow the disassembly instructions in described order.

4.1 Cable Dressing



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Figure 4-1 Cable dressing

4.2 Service Positions

For easy servicing of this set, there are a few possibilities created:

- The buffers from the packaging.
- Foam bars (created for Service).
- Aluminium service stands (created for Service).

4.2.1 Foam Bars

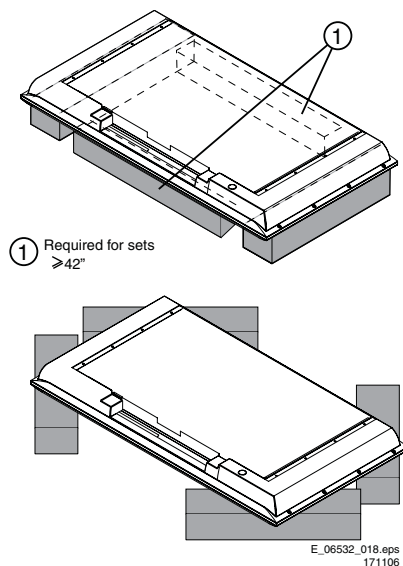


Figure 4-2 Foam bars

The foam bars (order code 3122 785 90580 for two pieces) can be used for all types and sizes of Flat TVs. See figure "Foam bars" for details. Sets with a display of 42" and larger, require **four** foam bars [1]. Ensure that the foam bars are always supporting the cabinet and **never** only the display.

Caution: Failure to follow these guidelines can seriously damage the display!

By laying the TV face down on the (ESD protective) foam bars, a stable situation is created to perform measurements and alignments. By placing a mirror under the TV, you can monitor the screen.

4.2.2 Aluminium Stands

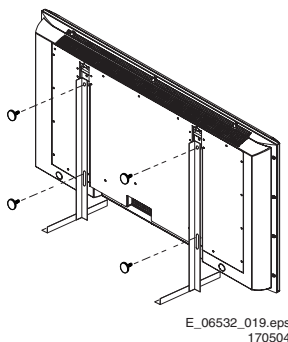


Figure 4-3 Aluminium stands (drawing of MkI)

The new MkII aluminium stands (not on drawing) with order code 3122 785 90690, can also be used to do measurements, alignments, and duration tests. The stands can be (dis)mounted quick and easy by means of sliding them in/out the "mushrooms" (not valid for all models!). The new stands are backwards compatible with the earlier models.

Important: For (older) FTV sets without these "mushrooms", it is obligatory to use the provided screws, otherwise it is possible to damage the monitor inside!

4.3 Assy/Panel Removal

4.3.1 Rear Cover

Warning: Disconnect the mains power cord before you remove the rear cover.

1. Place the TV set upside down on a table top, using the foam bars (see part "Service Positions").
2. Remove the stand (if present).
3. Remove T10 Parker screws [1].
4. Remove T10 Tapping screws [2].
5. Remove "mushrooms" [3] and lift the rear cover.

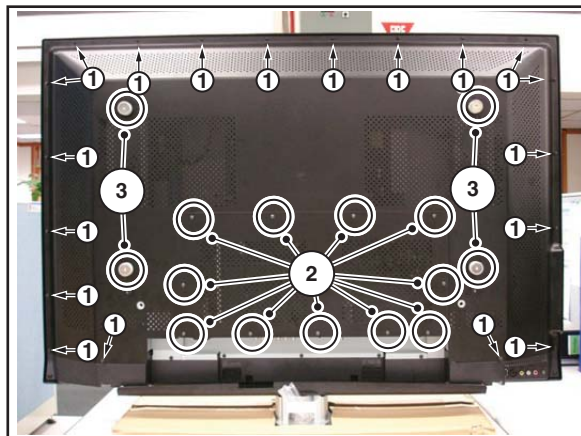


Figure 4-4 Rear cover removal

4.3.2 Speaker Cover

1. Remove T10 Parker screws [1].
2. Twist [2] and lift the speaker cover as shown.
3. Now you have access to the speakers, Side I/O panel, IR/LED panel.

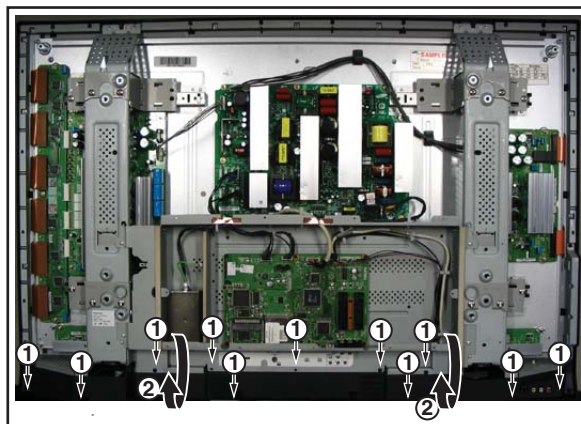
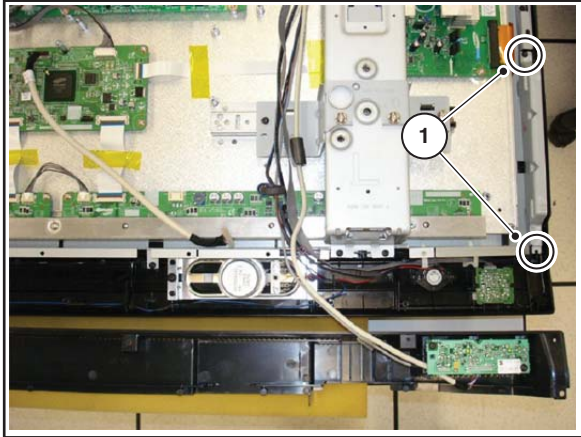


Figure 4-5 Speaker cover removal

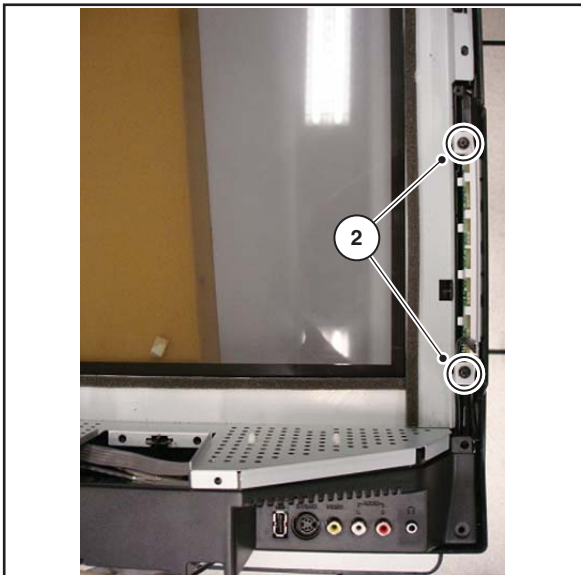
4.3.3 Keyboard Control Panel [E]

1. Refer to next fig. "Keyboard control panel".
 2. Remove the T10 Parker screws [1] from the shielding.
 3. Remove the shielding.
 4. Remove the T10 Parker screws [2] from the bracket.
 5. Remove the unit.
 6. Unplug connector(s).
- When defective, replace the whole unit.



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Figure 4-6 Keyboard control panel [1/2]

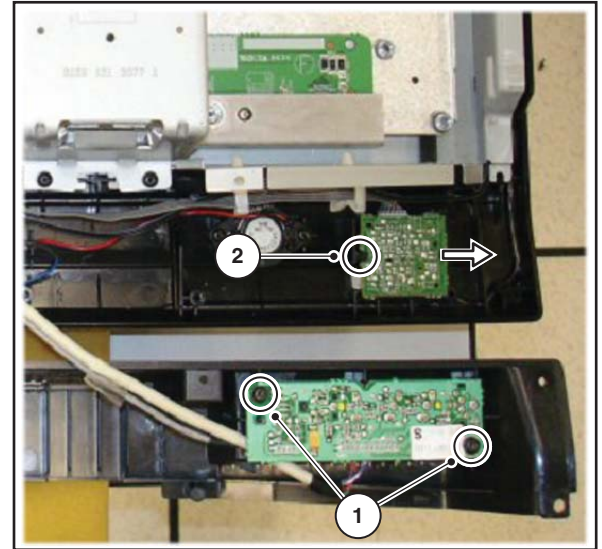


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Figure 4-7 Keyboard control panel [2/2]

4.3.4 Side I/O Panel [D]

1. Remove the bottom "speaker cover", as described earlier.
 2. Refer to next fig. "Side I/O and IR/LED panel".
 3. Remove T10 Parker screws [1] and take out the panel.
- When defective, replace the whole unit.



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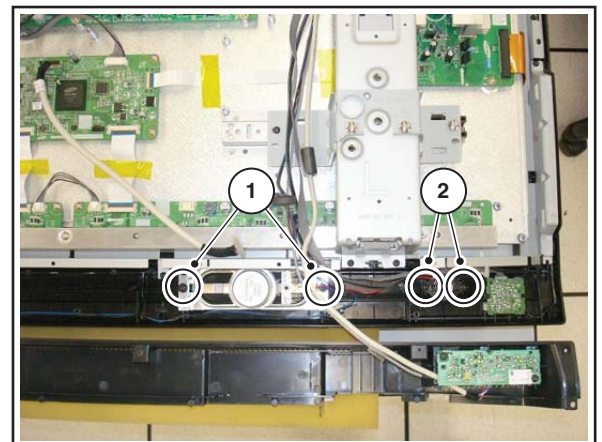
Figure 4-8 Side I/O and IR/LED panel

4.3.5 IR/LED Panel [J]

1. Remove the bottom "speaker cover", as described earlier.
 2. Refer to earlier fig. "Side I/O and IR/LED panel".
 3. Release clip [2] and remove the board.
 4. Unplug connector(s).
- When defective, replace the whole unit.

4.3.6 Speakers

1. Remove the bottom "speaker cover", as described earlier.
2. Refer to fig. "Speakers" below.
3. Unplug connectors.
4. Remove T10 Parker screws [1] and [2].
5. Take out the speaker(s).



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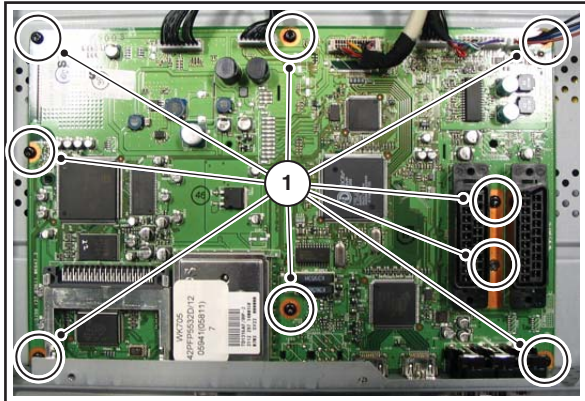
Figure 4-9 Speakers

4.3.7 Power Supply Board

The PSU belongs to the PDP panel. Please refer to the PDP repair manual for more info (info on front page).

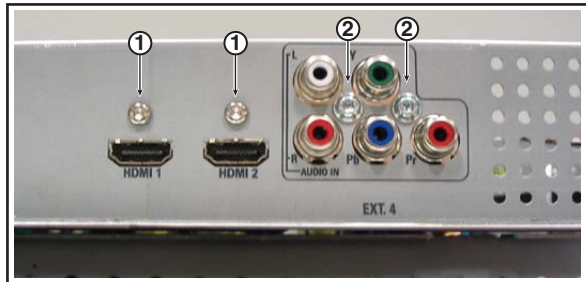
4.3.8 Small Signal Board [B]

1. Unplug all connectors. Carefully unplug the LVDS connector as it is very fragile.
2. Remove the T10 tapping screws [1].
3. Remove the T10 parker screws [2].
4. Take out the panel.



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Figure 4-10 Small Signal Board -1-

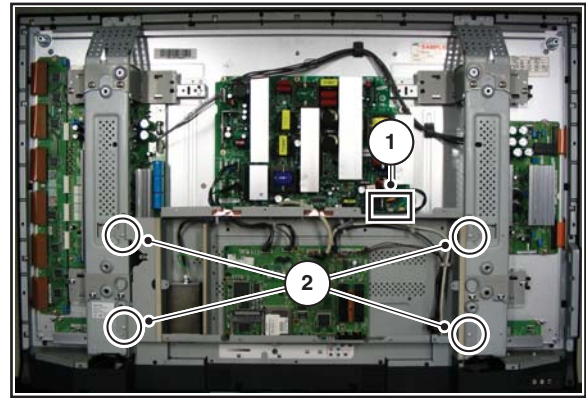


H_16960_011.eps
030407

Figure 4-11 Small Signal Board -2-

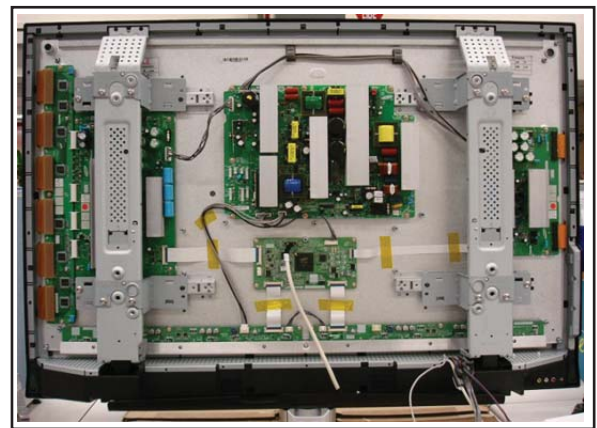
4.3.9 PDP Panel

1. Refer to next figures.
2. Remove the bottom "speaker cover", as earlier described.
3. Unplug mains cable from PDP Power Supply Unit [1].
4. Unplug all connectors to/from the panels inside the "SSB tray". Pay attention to the LVDS connector.
5. Remove screws [2], and remove the metal "SSB tray" (incl. panels) from the set.
6. You now view the PDP boards, as shown in fig. "PDP panel [2/3]".
7. Remove fixation screws [3] and lift the complete PDP (incl. the boards and wiring) by means of the mounting brackets [4] from the set. Note: Remove these brackets [4] before returning the defective PDP.



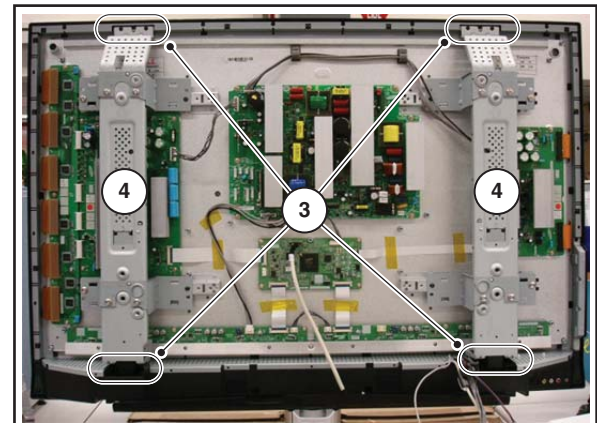
H_16960_012.eps
060407

Figure 4-12 PDP panel [1/3]



H_17000_009.eps
260207

Figure 4-13 PDP panel [2/3]

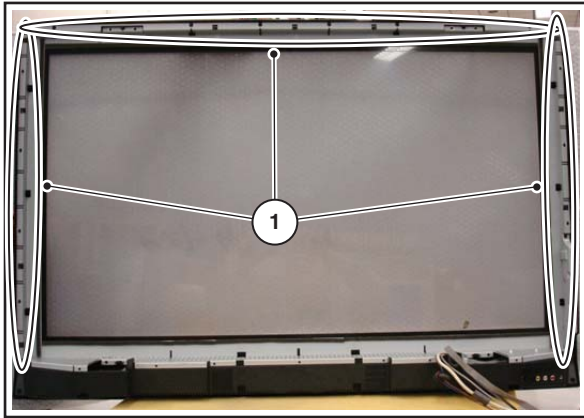


H_17000_015.eps
280207

Figure 4-14 PDP panel [3/3]

4.3.10 Glass Plate

1. Refer to figures "Glass plate" below.
2. Remove T10 Parker screws [1] along the side of the glass plate, and remove the metal fixation brackets.
3. Lift the glass plate from the set.



H_17000_016.eps
280207

Figure 4-15 Glass plate

4.4 Set Re-assembly

To re-assemble the whole set, execute all processes in reverse order.

Notes:

- While re-assembling, make sure that all cables are placed and connected in their original position. See figure "Cable dressing".
- Pay special attention not to damage the EMC foams. Ensure that EMC foams are mounted correctly.

5. Service Modes, Error Codes, and Fault Finding

Index of this chapter:

- 5.1 Test Points
- 5.2 Service Modes
- 5.3 Service Tools
- 5.4 Error Codes
- 5.5 The Blinking LED Procedure
- 5.6 TV Main Software Upgrade
- 5.7 Fault Finding and Repair Tips

5.1 Test Points

In the chassis schematics and layout overviews, the test points (Fxxx) are mentioned. In the schematics, test points are indicated with a rectangular box around "Fxxx" or "Ixxx", in the layout overviews with a "half-moon" sign.

As most signals are digital, it will be difficult to measure waveforms with a standard oscilloscope. Several key ICs are capable of generating test patterns, which can be controlled via ComPair. In this way it is possible to determine which part is defective.

Perform measurements under the following conditions:

- Service Default Mode.
- Video: Colour bar signal.
- Audio: 3 kHz left, 1 kHz right.

5.2 Service Modes

The Service Mode feature is split into four parts:

- Service Default Mode (SDM).
- Service Alignment Mode (SAM).
- Customer Service Mode (CSM).
- Computer Aided Repair Mode (ComPair).

SDM and SAM offer features, which can be used by the Service engineer to repair/align a TV set. Some features are:

- A pre-defined situation to ensure measurements can be made under uniform conditions (SDM).
- Activates the blinking LED procedure for error identification when no picture is available (SDM).
- The possibility to overrule software protections when SDM was entered via the Service pins.
- Make alignments (e.g. white tone), (de)select options, enter options codes, reset the error buffer (SAM).
- Display information ("SDM" or "SAM" indication in upper right corner of screen, error buffer, software version, operating hours, options and option codes, sub menus).

The CSM is a Service Mode that can be enabled by the consumer. The CSM displays diagnosis information, which the customer can forward to the dealer or call centre. In CSM mode, "CSM", is displayed in the top right corner of the screen. The information provided in CSM and the purpose of CSM is to:

- Increase the home repair hit rate.
- Decrease the number of nuisance calls.
- Solved customers' problem without home visit.

ComPair Mode is used for communication between a computer and a TV on I2C /UART level and can be used by a Service engineer to quickly diagnose the TV set by reading out error codes, read and write in NVMs, communicate with ICs and the uP (PWM, registers, etc.), and by making use of a fault finding database. It will also be possible to up and download the software of the TV set via I2C with help of ComPair. To do this, ComPair has to be connected to the TV set via the ComPair connector, which will be accessible through the rear of the set (without removing the rear cover).

In case a call centre or consumer reads "See Type Plate" in CSM mode, he needs to look to the side/bottom sticker to

5.2.1 General

Some items are applicable to all Service Modes or are general. These are listed below.

Life Timer

During the life time cycle of the TV set, a timer is kept. It counts the normal operation hours (not the Stand-by hours). The actual value of the timer is displayed in SDM and CSM in a decimal value. Every two soft-resets increase the hour by +1.

Software Identification, Version, and Cluster

The software ID, version, and cluster will be shown in the main menu display of SDM, SAM, and CSM.

The screen will show: "AAAABCD X.YY", where:

- **AAAA** is the chassis name: LC71 for analogue range (non-DVB), LC72 for digital range (DVB).
- **B** is the region indication: E= Europe, A= AP/China, U= NAFTA, L= LATAM.
- **C** is the display indication: L= LCD, P= Plasma.
- **D** is the language/feature indication: 1= standard, H= 1080p full HD.
- **X** is the main version number: this is updated with a major change of specification (incompatible with the previous software version). Numbering will go from 1 - 9 and A - Z.
 - If the main version number changes, the new version number is written in the NVM.
 - If the main version number changes, the default settings are loaded.
- **YY** is the sub version number: this is updated with a minor change (backwards compatible with the previous versions) Numbering will go from 00 - 99.
 - If the sub version number changes, the new version number is written in the NVM.
 - If the NVM is fresh, the software identification, version, and cluster will be written to NVM.

Display Option Code Selection

When after an SSB or display exchange, the display option code is not set properly, it will result in a TV with "no display". Therefore, **it is required** to set this display option code after such a repair.

To do so, press the following key sequence on a standard RC transmitter: "**062598**" directly followed by **MENU** and "**xxx**", where "xxx" is a 3 digit decimal value of the panel type: see column "Panel Code (Dec)" in table "Option codes OP1 ...OP7 (for all LC7.2E models)" in chapter 8 "Alignments", or see sticker on the side/bottom of the cabinet. When the value is accepted and stored in NVM, the set will switch to Stand-by, to indicate that the process has been completed.

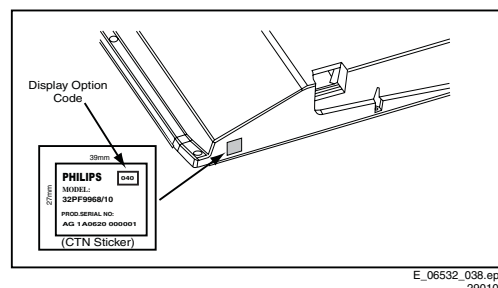


Figure 5-1 Location of Display Option Code sticker

During this algorithm, the NVM-content must be filtered, because several items in the NVM are TV-related and not SSB-related (e.g. Model and Prod. S/N). Therefore, "Model" and "Prod. S/N" data is changed into "See Type Plate".

identify the set, for further actions.

5.2.2 Service Default Mode (SDM)

Purpose

Set the TV in SDM mode in order to be able to:

- Create a pre-defined setting for measurements to be made.
- Override software protections.
- Start the blinking LED procedure.
- Read the error buffer.
- Check the life timer.

Specifications

Table 5-1 SDM default settings

Region	Freq. (MHz)	Default syst.
Europe (except France), AP-PAL-Multi	475.25	PAL B/G
France		SECAM L
NAFTA, AP-NTSC	61.25 (channel 3)	NTSC M
LATAM		PAL M

- Set linear video and audio settings to 50%, but volume to 25%. Stored user settings are not affected.
- All service-unfriendly modes (if present) are disabled, since they interfere with diagnosing/repairing a set. These service unfriendly modes are:
 - (Sleep) timer.
 - Blue mute/Wall paper.
 - Auto switch “off” (when there is no “ident” signal).
 - Hotel or hospital mode.
 - Child lock or parental lock (manual or via V-chip).
 - Skipping, blanking of “Not favourite”, “Skipped” or “Locked” presets/channels.
 - Automatic storing of Personal Preset or Last Status settings.
 - Automatic user menu time-out (menu switches back/ OFF automatically).
 - Auto Volume levelling (AVL).

How to Activate

To activate SDM, use **one** of the following methods:

- Press the following key sequence on the remote control transmitter: “**062596**” directly followed by the **MENU** button (do not allow the display to time out between entries while keying the sequence).
- Short one of the “Service” jumpers on the TV board during cold start (see Figures “Service jumper”). Then press the mains button (remove the short after start-up).

Caution: Activating SDM by shorting “Service” jumpers will override the DC speaker protection (error 1), the General I2C error (error 4), and the Trident video processor error (error 5). When doing this, the service-technician must know exactly what he is doing, as it could damage the television set.

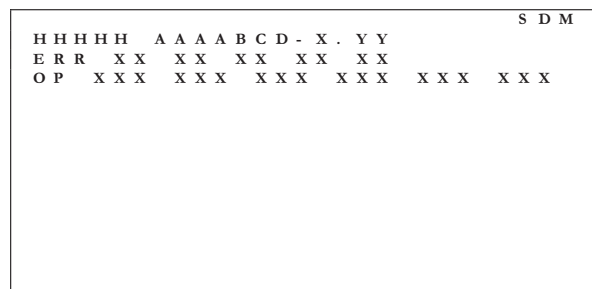


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260107

Figure 5-2 Service jumper (SSB component side)

On Screen

After activating SDM, the following screen is visible, with SDM in the upper right corner of the screen to indicate that the television is in Service Default Mode.



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260107

Figure 5-3 SDM menu

Menu explanation:

- **HHHHH**: Are the operating hours (in decimal).
- **AAAABCD-X.YY**: See paragraph “Service Modes” -> “General” -> “Software Identification, Version, and Cluster” for the SW name definition.
- **SDM**: The character “SDM” to indicate that the TV set is in Service mode.
- **ERR**: Shows all errors detected since the last time the buffer was erased. Five errors possible.
- **OP**: Used to read-out the option bytes. See “Options” in the Alignments section for a detailed description. Seven codes are possible.

How to Navigate

As this mode is read only, there is not much to navigate. To switch to other modes, use one of the following methods:

- Command MENU from the user remote will enter the normal user menu (brightness, contrast, colour, etc...) with “SDM” OSD remaining, and pressing MENU key again will return to the last status of SDM again.
- To prevent the OSD from interfering with measurements in SDM, command “OSD” (“STATUS” for NAFTA and LATAM) from the user remote will toggle the OSD “on/off” with “SDM” OSD remaining always “on”.
- Press the following key sequence on the remote control transmitter: “**062596**” directly followed by the **OSD/i+** button to switch to SAM (do not allow the display to time out between entries while keying the sequence).

How to Exit

Switch the set to STANDBY by pressing the mains button on the remote control transmitter or on the television set. If you switch the television set “off” by removing the mains (i.e., unplugging the television), the television set will remain in SDM when mains is re-applied, and the error buffer is not cleared. The error buffer will only be cleared when the “clear” command is used in the SAM menu.

Note:

- If the TV is switched “off” by a power interrupt while in SDM, the TV will show up in the last status of SDM menu as soon as the power is supplied again. The error buffer will not be cleared.
- In case the set is in Factory mode by accident (with “F” displayed on screen), by pressing and hold “VOL-” and “CH-” together should leave Factory mode.

5.2.3 Service Alignment Mode (SAM)

Purpose

- To change option settings.
- To display / clear the error code buffer.
- To perform alignments.

Specifications

- Operation hours counter (maximum five digits displayed).
- Software version, error codes, and option settings display.
- Error buffer clearing.
- Option settings.
- Software alignments (Tuner, White Tone, and Audio).
- NVM Editor.
- ComPair Mode switching.
- Set the screen mode to full screen (all contents on screen are viewable).

How to Activate

To activate SAM, use one of the following methods:

- Press the following key sequence on the remote control transmitter: "**062596**" directly followed by the **OSD/STATUS/INFO/I+** button (it depends on region which button is present on the RC). Do not allow the display to time out between entries while keying the sequence.
- Or via ComPair.

After entering SAM, the following screen is visible, with SAM in the upper right corner of the screen to indicate that the television is in Service Alignment Mode.

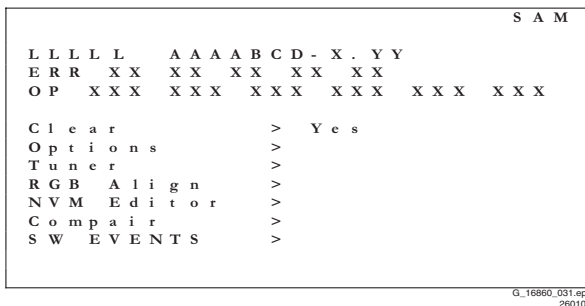


Figure 5-4 SAM menu

Menu explanation:

1. **LLLLL**. This represents the run timer. The run timer counts normal operation hours, but does not count Stand-by hours.
2. **AAAABCD-X.YY**. See paragraph "Service Modes" -> "General" -> "Software Identification, Version, and Cluster" for the SW name definition.
3. **SAM**. Indication of the Service Alignment Mode.
4. **ERR (ERRor buffer)**. Shows all errors detected since the last time the buffer was erased. Five errors possible.
5. **OP (Option Bytes)**. Used to read-out the option bytes. See "Options" in the Alignments section for a detailed description. Seven codes are possible.
6. **Clear**. Erases the contents of the error buffer. Select the CLEAR menu item and press the MENU RIGHT key. The content of the error buffer is cleared.
7. **Options**. Used to set the option bits. See "Options" in the "Alignments" chapter for a detailed description.
8. **Tuner**. Used to align the tuner. See "Tuner" in the "Alignments" chapter for a detailed description.
9. **RGB Align**. Used to align the White Tone. See "White Tone" in the "Alignments" chapter for a detailed description.
10. **NVM Editor**. Can be used to change the NVM data in the television set. See also paragraph "Fault Finding and Repair Tips" further on.
11. **ComPair**. Can be used to switch the television to "In Application Programming" mode (IAP), for software

uploading via ComPair. Read paragraph "Service Tools" -> "ComPair". **Caution:** When this mode is selected without ComPair connected, the TV will be blocked. Remove the AC power to reset the TV.

12. **SW Events**. Only to be used by development to monitor SW behaviour during stress test.

How to Navigate

- In the SAM menu, select menu items with the MENU UP/DOWN keys on the remote control transmitter. The selected item will be indicated. When not all menu items fit on the screen, use the MENU UP/DOWN keys to display the next / previous menu items.
- With the MENU LEFT/RIGHT keys, it is possible to:
 - Activate the selected menu item.
 - Change the value of the selected menu item.
 - Activate the selected sub menu.
- When you press the MENU button twice while in top level SAM, the set will switch to the normal user menu (with the SAM mode still active in the background). To return to the SAM menu press the MENU button.
- Command "OSD/i+" key from the user remote will toggle the OSD "on/off" with "SAM" OSD remaining always "on".
- Press the following key sequence on the remote control transmitter: "**062596**" directly followed by the **MENU** button to switch to SDM (do not allow the display to time out between entries while keying the sequence).

How to Store SAM Settings

To store the settings changed in SAM mode (except the OPTIONS settings), leave the top level SAM menu by using the POWER button on the remote control transmitter or the television set.

How to Exit

Switch the set to STANDBY by pressing the mains button on the remote control transmitter or the television set.

Note:

- When the TV is switched "off" by a power interrupt while in SAM, the TV will show up in "normal operation mode" as soon as the power is supplied again. The error buffer will not be cleared.
- In case the set is in Factory mode by accident (with "F" displayed on screen), by pressing and hold "VOL-" and "CH-" together should leave Factory mode.

5.2.4 Customer Service Mode (CSM)

Purpose

The Customer Service Mode shows error codes and information on the TV's operation settings. A call centre can instruct the customer (by telephone) to enter CSM in order to identify the status of the set. This helps them to diagnose problems and failures in the TV before making a service call. The CSM is a read-only mode; therefore, modifications are not possible in this mode.

Specifications

- Ignore "Service unfriendly modes".
- Line number for every line (to make CSM language independent).
- Set the screen mode to full screen (all contents on screen are viewable).
- After leaving the Customer Service Mode, the original settings are restored.
- Possibility to use "CH+" or "CH-" for channel surfing, or enter the specific channel number on the RC.

How to Activate

To activate CSM, press the following key sequence on the remote control transmitter: "**123654**" (do not allow the display to time out between entries while keying the sequence).

Upon entering the Customer Service Mode, the following screen will appear:

```

1  MODEL : 32PFL5522D/10
2  PROD S / N: AG1A0712123456
3  SW ID : LC71EL1-1.x.x
4  OP : XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX
5  CODES : XX XX XX XX XX
6  SSB : 3139 127 12341
7  NVM : XXXXXXXX
8  Flash Data: XX.XX.XX.XX
9  LIFE TIMER: LLLLL
10 TUNER : WEAK / GOOD / STRONG
11 SYSTEM: PAL / NTSC / SECAM
12 SOUND : MONO / STEREO / NICAM
13 HDAU : YES / NO
14 FORMAT: XXXXXXXX

```

C S M

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210207

Figure 5-5 CSM menu (example)

Menu Explanation:

1. **MODEL.** Type number, e.g. 42PFL7662/12. (*)
2. **PROD S/N.** Product serial no., e.g. SV1A0701000008. (*)
3. **SW ID.** Software cluster and version is displayed.
4. **OP.** Option code information.
5. **CODES.** Error buffer contents.
6. **SSB.** Indication of the SSB factory ID (= 12nc). (*)
7. **NVM.** The NVM software version no.
8. **Flash Data.** PQ (picture quality) and AQ (audio quality) data version. This is a sub set of the main SW.
9. **LIFE TIMER.** Operating hours indication.
10. **TUNER.** Indicates the tuner signal condition: "Weak" when signal falls below threshold value, "Medium" when signal is at mid-range, and "Strong" when signal falls above threshold value.
11. **SYSTEM.** Gives information about the video system of the selected transmitter (PAL/SECAM/NTSC).
12. **SOUND.** Gives information about the audio system of the selected transmitter (MONO/STEREO/NICAM).
13. **HDAU.** HDMI audio stream detection. "YES" means audio stream detected. "NO" means no audio stream present. Only displayed when HDMI source is selected.
14. **FORMAT.** Gives information about the video format of the selected transmitter (480i/480p/720p/1080i).
15. **HD SW ID.** Software version of the 1080p full HD module (when present).
16. **Reserved.**
17. **Reserved.**
18. **Reserved.**

(*) If an NVM IC is replaced or initialised, the Model Number, Serial Number, and SSB Code Number must be re-written to the NVM. ComPair will foresee in a possibility to do this.

How to Exit

To exit CSM, use one of the following methods:

- Press the MENU button twice, or POWER button on the remote control transmitter.
- Press the POWER button on the television set.

5.3 Service Tools

5.3.1 ComPair

Introduction

ComPair (Computer Aided Repair) is a Service tool for Philips Consumer Electronics products. and offers the following:

1. ComPair helps you to quickly get an understanding on how to repair the chassis in a short and effective way.
2. ComPair allows very detailed diagnostics and is therefore capable of accurately indicating problem areas. You do not have to know anything about I2C or UART commands yourself, because ComPair takes care of this.
3. ComPair speeds up the repair time since it can automatically communicate with the chassis (when the uP is working) and all repair information is directly available.
4. ComPair features TV software upgrade possibilities.

Specifications

ComPair consists of a Windows based fault finding program and an interface box between PC and the (defective) product. The (new) ComPair II interface box is connected **to the PC** via an USB cable. For the TV chassis, the ComPair interface box and the TV communicate via a bi-directional cable via the service connector(s).

The ComPair fault finding program is able to determine the problem of the defective television, by a combination of automatic diagnostics and an interactive question/answer procedure.

How to Connect

This is described in the chassis fault finding database in ComPair.

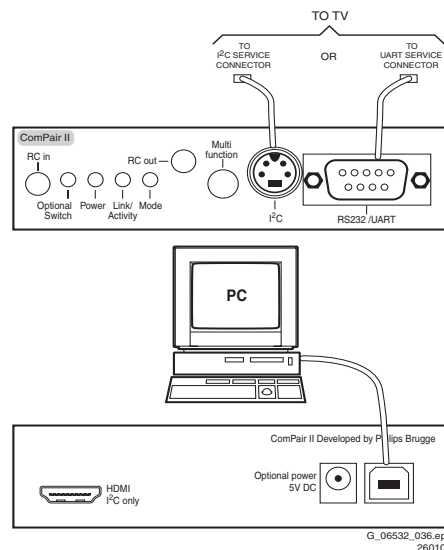


Figure 5-6 ComPair II interface connection

Caution: It is compulsory to connect the TV to the PC as shown in the picture above (with the ComPair interface in between), as the ComPair interface acts as a level shifter. If one connects the TV directly to the PC (via UART), ICs will be blown!

How to Order

ComPair II order codes:

- ComPair II interface: 3122 785 91020.
- ComPair32 CD (update): 3122 785 60160.
- ComPair interface cable: 3122 785 90004.
- ComPair interface extension cable: 3139 131 03791.
- ComPair UART interface cable: 3122 785 90630.

Note: If you encounter any problems, contact your local support desk

5.3.2 LVDS Tool

Introduction

This Service tool (also called "ComPair Assistant 1") may help you to identify, in case the TV does not show any picture, whether the Small Signal Board (SSB) or the display of a Flat TV is defective. Thus to determine if LVDS, RGB, and sync signals are okay.

When operating, the tool will show a small (scaled) picture on a VGA monitor. Due to a limited memory capacity, it is not possible to increase the size when processing high-resolution LVDS signals (> 1280x960). Below this resolution, or when a DVI monitor is used, the displayed picture will be full size.

How to Connect

Connections are explained in the user manual, which is packed with the tool. The LVDS cables included in the package cover most chassis. For some chassis, a separate cable must be ordered.

Note: To use the LVDS tool, you must have ComPair release 2004-1 (or later) on your PC (engine version >= 2.2.05). For every TV type number and screen size, one must choose the proper settings via ComPair. The ComPair file will be updated regularly with new introduced chassis information.

How to Order

- LVDS tool (incl. two LVDS cables: 31p and 20p, covering chassis BJx, EJx, FJx and LC4.1): 3122 785 90671.
- LVDS tool Service Manual: 3122 785 00810.
- LVDS cable 20p/DF -> 20p/DF (standard with tool): 3122 785 90731.
- LVDS cable 31p/FI -> 31p/FI (standard with tool): 3122 785 90662.

For other chassis, a separate LVDS cable must be ordered. Refer to table "LVDS cable order number" for an overview of all available cables.

Table 5-2 LVDS cable order number

Chassis	LVDS cable order number	Remarks
BJ2.4	3122 785 90662 ¹	
BJ2.5	3122 785 90662 ¹	
BJ3.0	3122 785 90662 ¹	
BJ3.1	3122 785 90662 ¹	
EJ2.0	3122 785 90662 ¹	
EJ3.0	3122 785 90662 ¹	
EL1.1	3122 785 90662 ¹ / 3122 785 90821	
FJ3.0	3122 785 90662 ¹	
FTL2.4	3122 785 90662 ^{1, 2}	
LC4.1	3122 785 90731 ¹ / 3122 785 90851	
LC4.3	3122 785 90821	
LC4.31	3122 785 90821	
LC4.41	3122 785 90662 ^{1, 2} / 3122 785 90851	Only for 26 & 32" sets.
LC4.8	3122 785 90662 ^{1, 2} / 3122 785 90851	
LC4.9	3122 785 90662 ^{1, 2} / 3122 785 90851	MFD variant only.
LC7.x	t.b.d.	
JL2.1	3122 785 90861	

Notes:

1. Included in LVDS tool package.
2. Pins "27" and "28" must be grounded or not connected.

5.4 Error Codes

5.4.1 Introduction

Error codes are required to indicate failures in the TV set. In principle a unique error code is available for every:

- Activated protection.
- Failing I2C device.
- General I2C error.
- SDRAM failure.

The last five errors, stored in the NVM, are shown in the Service menu's. This is called the error buffer.

The error code buffer contains all errors detected since the last time the buffer was erased. The buffer is written from left to right. When an error occurs that is not yet in the error code buffer, it is displayed at the left side and all other errors shift one position to the right.

An error will be added to the buffer if this error differs from any error in the buffer. The last found error is displayed on the left.

An error with a designated error code may **never** lead to a deadlock situation. This means that it must always be diagnosable (e.g. error buffer via OSD or blinking LED procedure, ComPair to read from the NVM).

In case a failure identified by an error code automatically results in other error codes (cause and effect), only the error code of the MAIN failure is displayed.

Example: In case of a failure of the I2C bus (CAUSE), the error code for a "General I2C failure" and "Protection errors" is displayed. The error codes for the single devices (EFFECT) is not displayed. All error codes are stored in the same error buffer (TV's NVM) except when the NVM itself is defective.

5.4.2 How to Read the Error Buffer

You can read the error buffer in 3 ways:

- On screen via the SAM/SDM/CSM (if you have a picture).
Example:
 - ERROR: 0 0 0 0 0 : No errors detected
 - ERROR: 6 0 0 0 0 : Error code 6 is the last and only detected error
 - ERROR: 9 6 0 0 0 : Error code 6 was detected first and error code 9 is the last detected (newest) error
- Via the blinking LED procedure (when you have no picture). See "The Blinking LED Procedure".
- Via ComPair.

5.4.3 Error Codes

In case of non-intermittent faults, write down the errors present in the error buffer and clear the error buffer before you begin the repair. This ensures that old error codes are no longer present.

If possible, check the entire contents of the error buffer. In some situations, an error code is only the result of another error and not the actual cause of the problem (for example, a fault in the protection detection circuitry can also lead to a protection).

Table 5-3 Error code overview

Error code ¹⁾	Description	Item nr.	Remarks
0	No error.		
1	DC Protection of speakers.		
2	+12V protection error.		12V missing or "low".
3	Reserved.		
4	General I2C error.		note 2
5	Trident Video Processor communication error.	7202	When Trident IC is defective, error 10 and 14 might also be reported. Trident communicates via parallel bus, not via the I2C bus. The I2C bus of Trident is only used in ComPair mode.
6	I2C error while communicating with the NVM.	7315	The TV will not start-up due to critical data not available from the NVM, but the LED will blink the error code.
7	I2C error while communicating with the Tuner.	1101	
8	I2C error while communicating with the IF Demodulator.	7113	
9	I2C error communicating with the Sound Processor.	7411	
10	SDRAM defective.	7204	
11	I2C error while communicating with the HDMI IC.	7817	
12	I2C error while communicating with the MOJO PN8314.	7G00	if applicable
13	DVB HW communication error.	7F01, 7K00, 7G00	if applicable
14	SDRAM defective.	7205	
15	Reserved.		
16	Reserved.		
17	Reserved.		
18	I2C error while communicating with the iBoard processor.		if applicable
19	I2C error while communication with 1080p bolt-on module.		if applicable

Notes

- Some of the error codes reported are depending on the option code configurations.
- This error means: no I2C device is responding to the particular I2C bus. Possible causes: SCL/SDA shorted to GND, SCL shorted to SDA, or SCL/SDA open (at uP pin). The internal bus of the Trident platform should not cause the entire system to halt as such an error can be reported.

5.4.4 How to Clear the Error Buffer

The error code buffer is cleared in the following cases:

- By using the CLEAR command in the SAM menu:
 - To enter SAM, press the following key sequence on the remote control transmitter: "062596" directly followed by the OSD/i+ button (do not allow the display to time out between entries while keying the sequence).
 - Make sure the menu item CLEAR is selected. Use the MENU UP/DOWN buttons, if necessary.
 - Press the MENU RIGHT button to clear the error buffer. The text on the right side of the "CLEAR" line will change from "CLEAR?" to "CLEARED"
- If the contents of the error buffer have not changed for 50 hours, the error buffer resets automatically.

Note: If you exit SAM by disconnecting the mains from the television set, the error buffer is not reset.

5.5 The Blinking LED Procedure**5.5.1 Introduction**

The software is capable of identifying different kinds of errors. Because it is possible that more than one error can occur over time, an error buffer is available, which is capable of storing the last five errors that occurred. This is useful if the OSD is not working properly.

Errors can also be displayed by the blinking LED procedure. The method is to repeatedly let the front LED pulse with as many pulses as the error code number, followed by a period of 1.5 seconds in which the LED is "off". Then this sequence is repeated.

Example (1): error code 4 will result in four times the sequence LED "on" for 0.25 seconds / LED "off" for 0.25 seconds. After this sequence, the LED will be "off" for 1.5 seconds. Any RC5 command terminates the sequence. Error code LED blinking is in red colour.

Example (2): the content of the error buffer is "12 9 6 0 0". After entering SDM, the following occurs:

- 1 long blink of 5 seconds to start the sequence,
- 12 short blinks followed by a pause of 1.5 seconds,
- 9 short blinks followed by a pause of 1.5 seconds,
- 6 short blinks followed by a pause of 1.5 seconds,
- 1 long blink of 1.5 seconds to finish the sequence,
- The sequence starts again with 12 short blinks.

5.5.2 Displaying the Entire Error Buffer

Additionally, the entire error buffer is displayed when Service Mode "SDM" is entered. In case the TV set is in protection or Stand-by: The blinking LED procedure sequence (as in SDM-mode in normal operation) must be triggered by the following RC sequence: "MUTE" "062500" "OK".

In order to avoid confusion with RC5 signal reception blinking, this blinking procedure is terminated when a RC5 command is received.

To erase the error buffer, the RC command "MUTE" "062599" "OK" can be used.

5.6 TV Main Software Upgrade

For instructions on how to upgrade the TV Main software, refer to ComPair.

5.7 Fault Finding and Repair Tips**Notes:**

- It is assumed that the components are mounted correctly with correct values and no bad solder joints.
- Before any fault finding actions, check if the correct options are set.

5.7.1 NVM Editor

In some cases, it can be convenient if one directly can change the NVM contents. This can be done with the "NVM Editor" in SAM mode. With this option, single bytes can be changed.

Caution:

- Do not change the NVM settings without understanding the function of each setting, because incorrect NVM settings may seriously hamper the correct functioning of the TV set!**
- Always write down the existing NVM settings, before changing the settings. This will enable you to return to the original settings, if the new settings turn out to be incorrect.

Table 5-4 NVM editor overview

	Hex	Dec	Description
.ADR	0x000A	10	Existing value
.VAL	0x0000	0	New value
.Store	Store?		

5.7.2 Load Default NVM Values

It is possible to download default values automatically into the NVM in case a blank NVM is placed or when the NVM first 20 address contents are "FF". After the default values are downloaded, it is possible to start-up and to start aligning the TV set. To initiate a forced default download the following action has to be performed:

1. Switch "off" the TV set with the mains cord disconnected from the wall outlet (it does not matter if this is from "Stand-by" or "Off" situation).
2. Short-circuit the SDM jumpers on the SSB (keep short circuited).
3. Press "P+" or "CH+" on the local keyboard (and keep it pressed).
4. Reconnect the mains supply to the wall outlet.
5. Release the "P+" or "CH+" when the set is "on" or blue LED is blinking.

When the downloading has completed successfully, the set should be into Stand-by, i.e. red LED on.

Alternative method (1):

1. Go to SAM.
2. Select NVM Editor.
3. Select ADR (address) to 1 (dec).
4. Change the VAL (value) to 170 (dec).
5. Store the value.
6. Do a hard reset to make sure new default values took place.

Alternative method (2):

It is also possible to upload the default values to the NVM with ComPair in case the SW is changed, the NVM is replaced with a new (empty) one, or when the NVM content is corrupted. After replacing an EEPROM (or with a defective/no EEPROM), default settings should be used to enable the set to start-up and allow the Service Default Mode and Service Alignment Mode to be accessed.

5.7.3 Start-up/Shut-down Flowcharts

On the next pages you will find start-up and shut-down flowcharts, which might be helpful during fault finding.

Please note that some events are only related to LCD sets, and therefore not applicable to this PDP chassis.

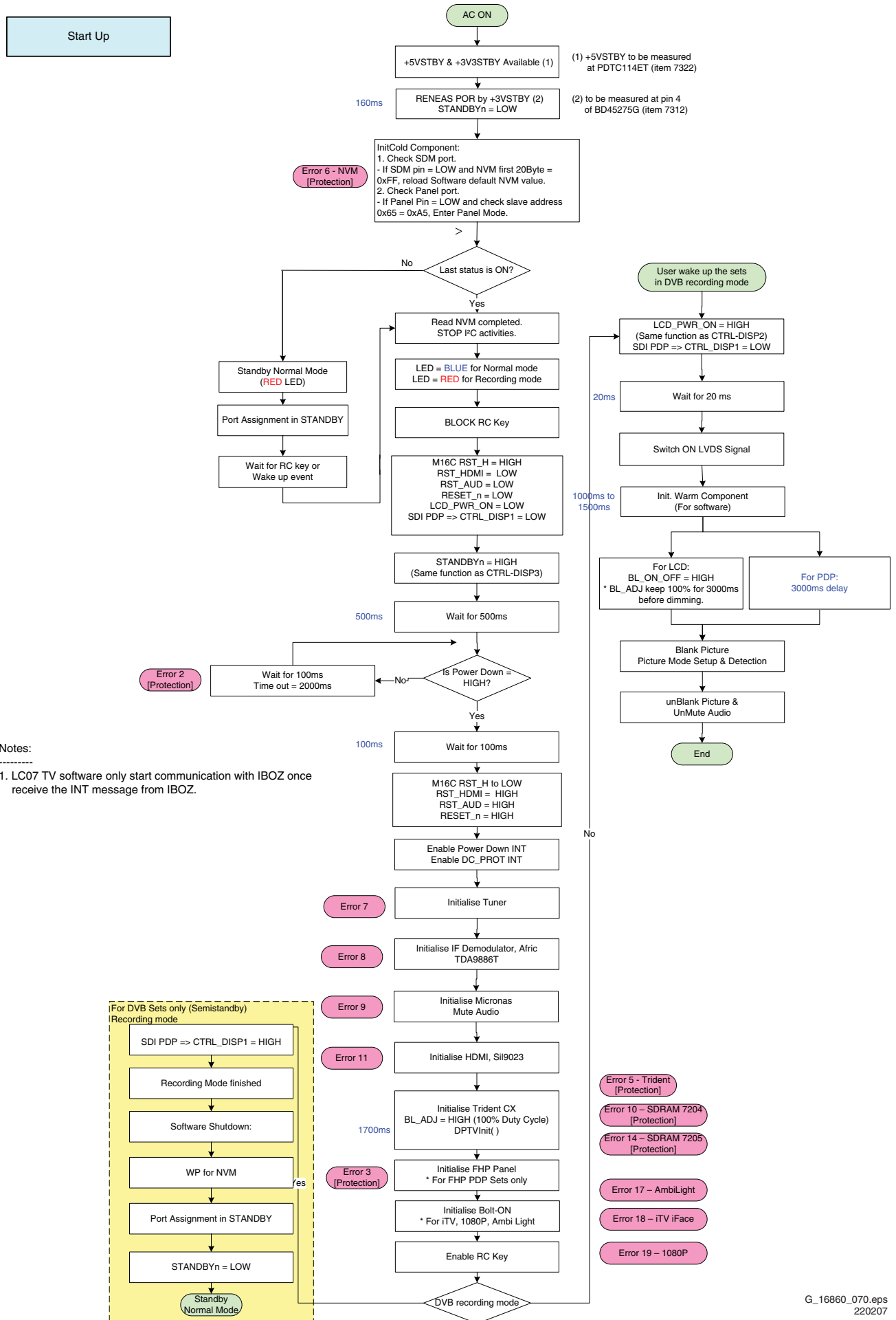


Figure 5-7 Start-up flowchart

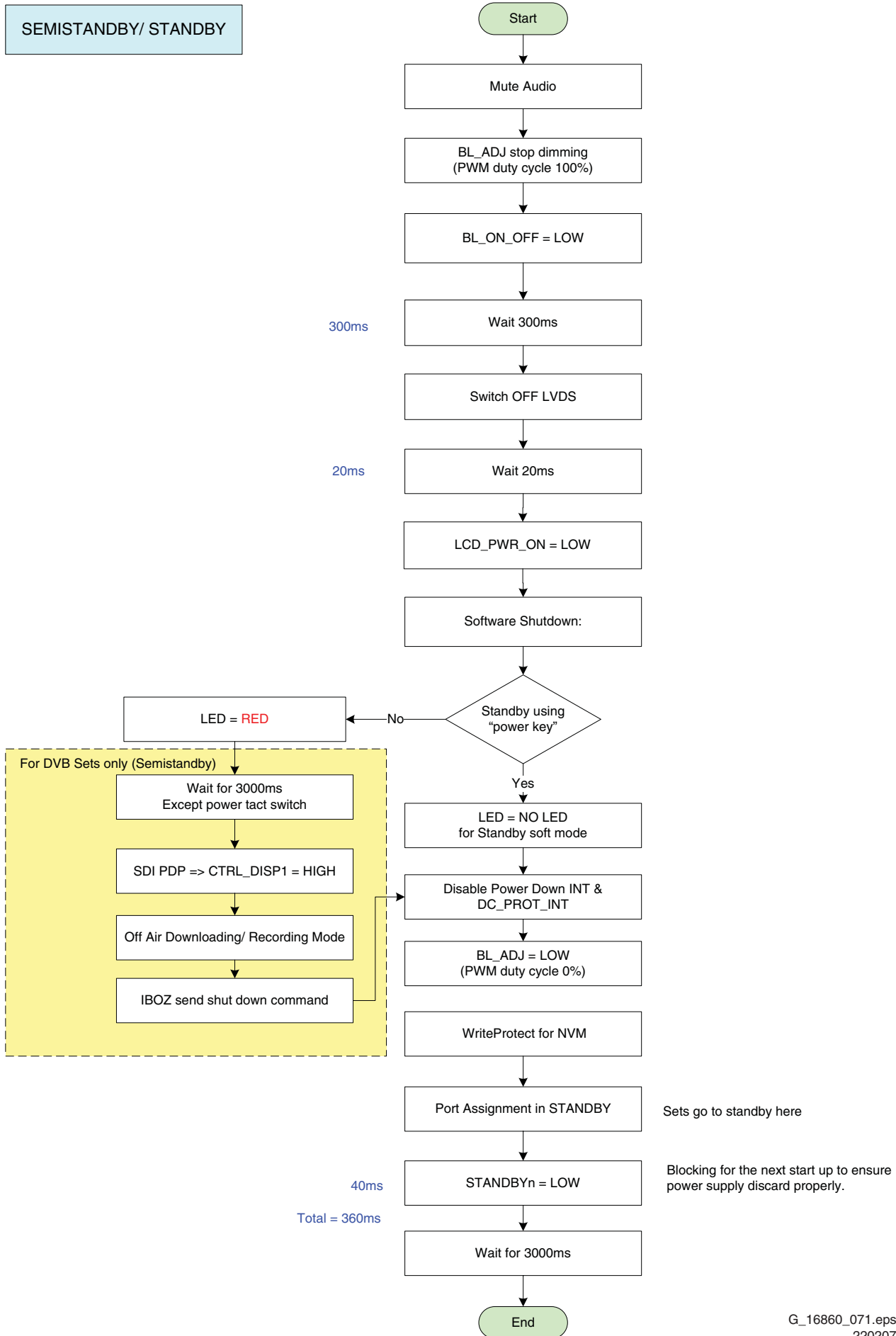
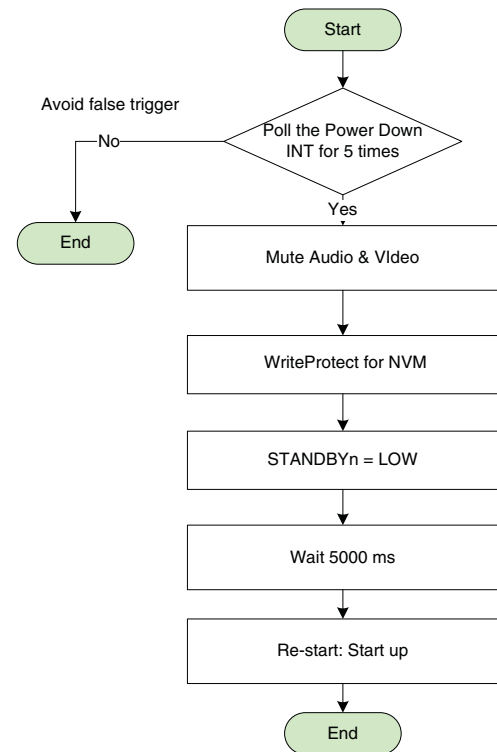


Figure 5-8 Semi Stand-by/Stand-by flowchart

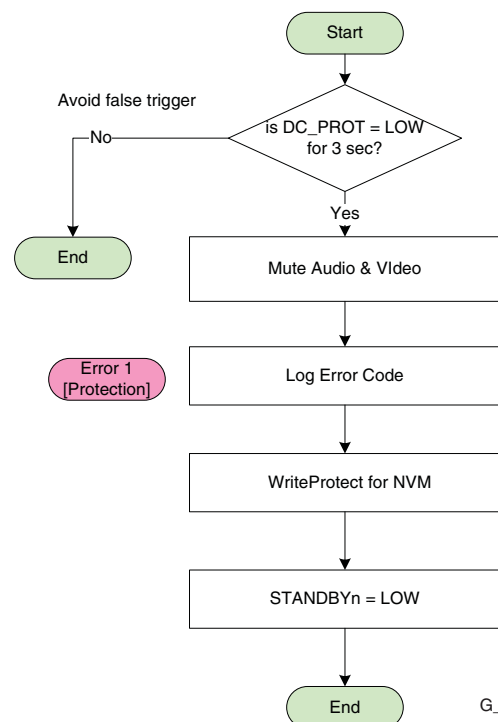
Power Down INT:
AC OFF or Transient INT

Notes:

1. Power Down INT will be based on fall edge triggering
2. +3V3STBY will stay for 15ms, software must perform WriteProtect for NVM within 15ms.



DC_PROT INT



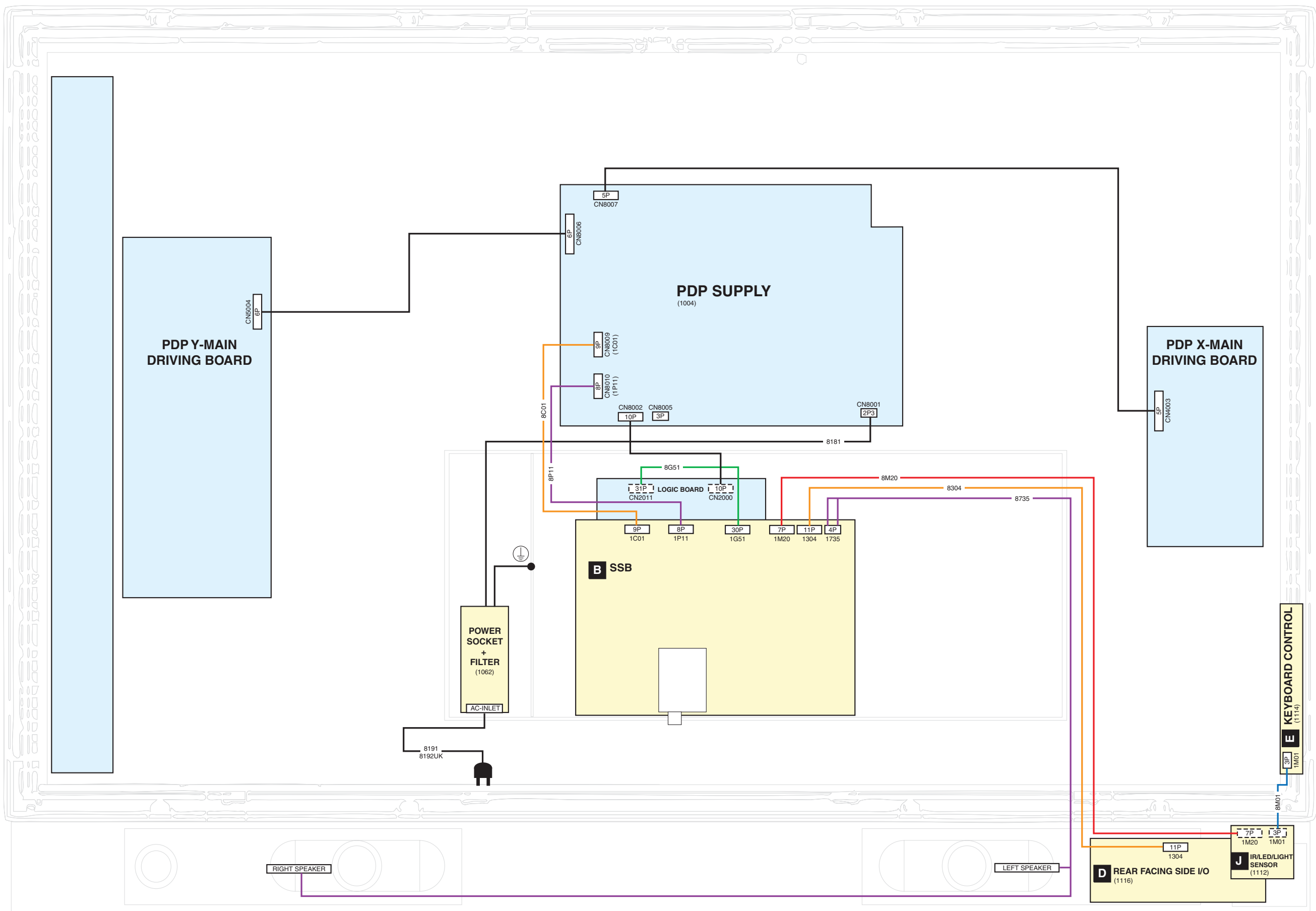
G_16860_072.eps
220207

Figure 5-9 Power Down & DC_PROT flowchart

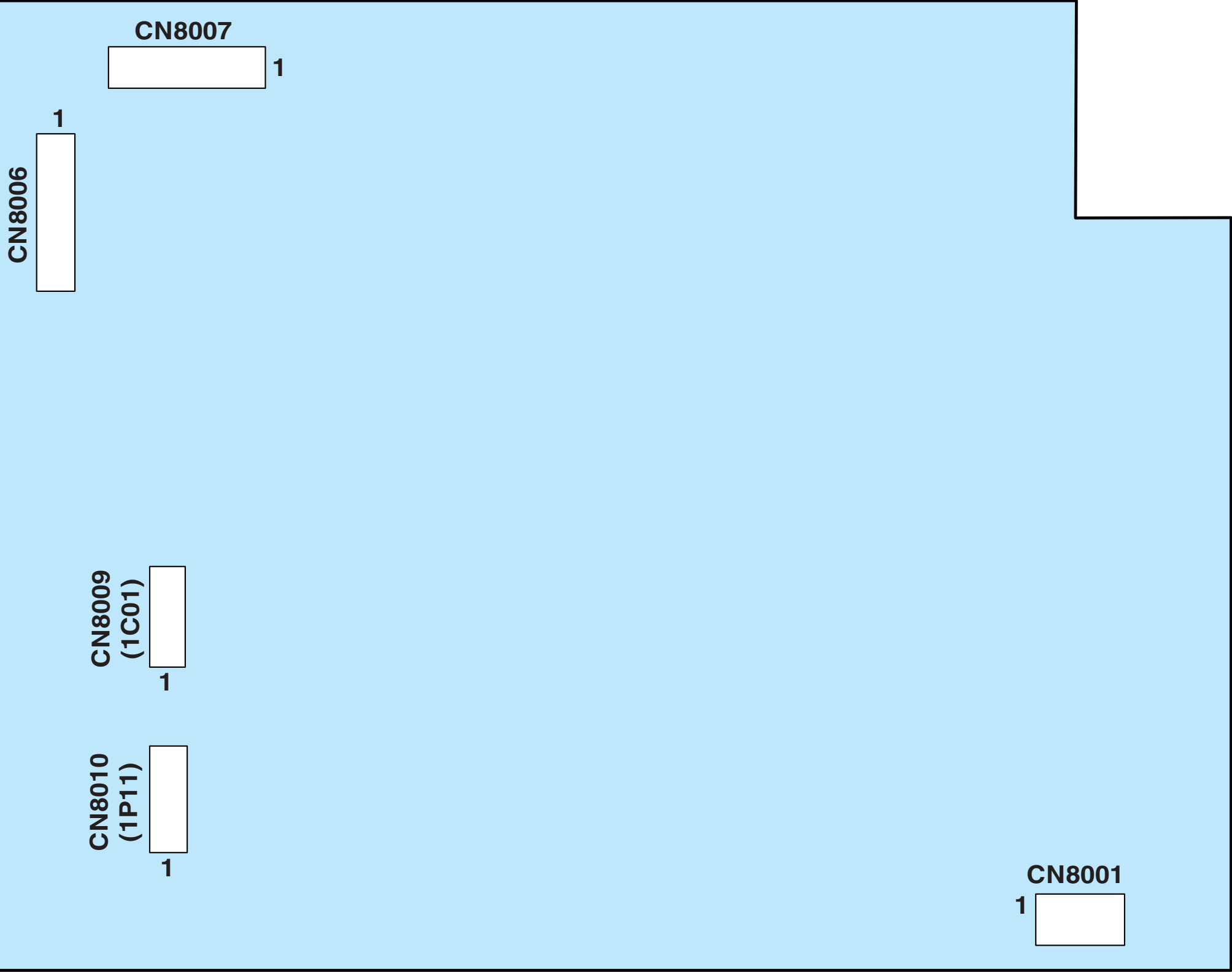
Personal Notes:

6. Block Diagrams, Test Point Overview, and Waveforms

Wiring Diagram
WIRING 42"- 50" PDP



Block Diagram Supply PDP 42" & 50"
SUPPLY PDP 42"- 50"



CN8001

- 1 AC_L
- 2 AC_N

CN8009
(1C01)

- 1 VSND_NEG
- 2 VSND_POS
- 3 GND_SND
- 4 5Vstb
- 5 5Vsw
- 6 5Vsw
- 7 GND_SSP
- 8 GND_SSP
- 9 GND_SSP

CN8010
(1P11)

- 1 N.C
- 2 Power_ok
- 3 N.C
- 4 GND_SSP
- 5 N.C
- 6 STANDBY
- 7 N.C
- 8 12Vssb

CN8006

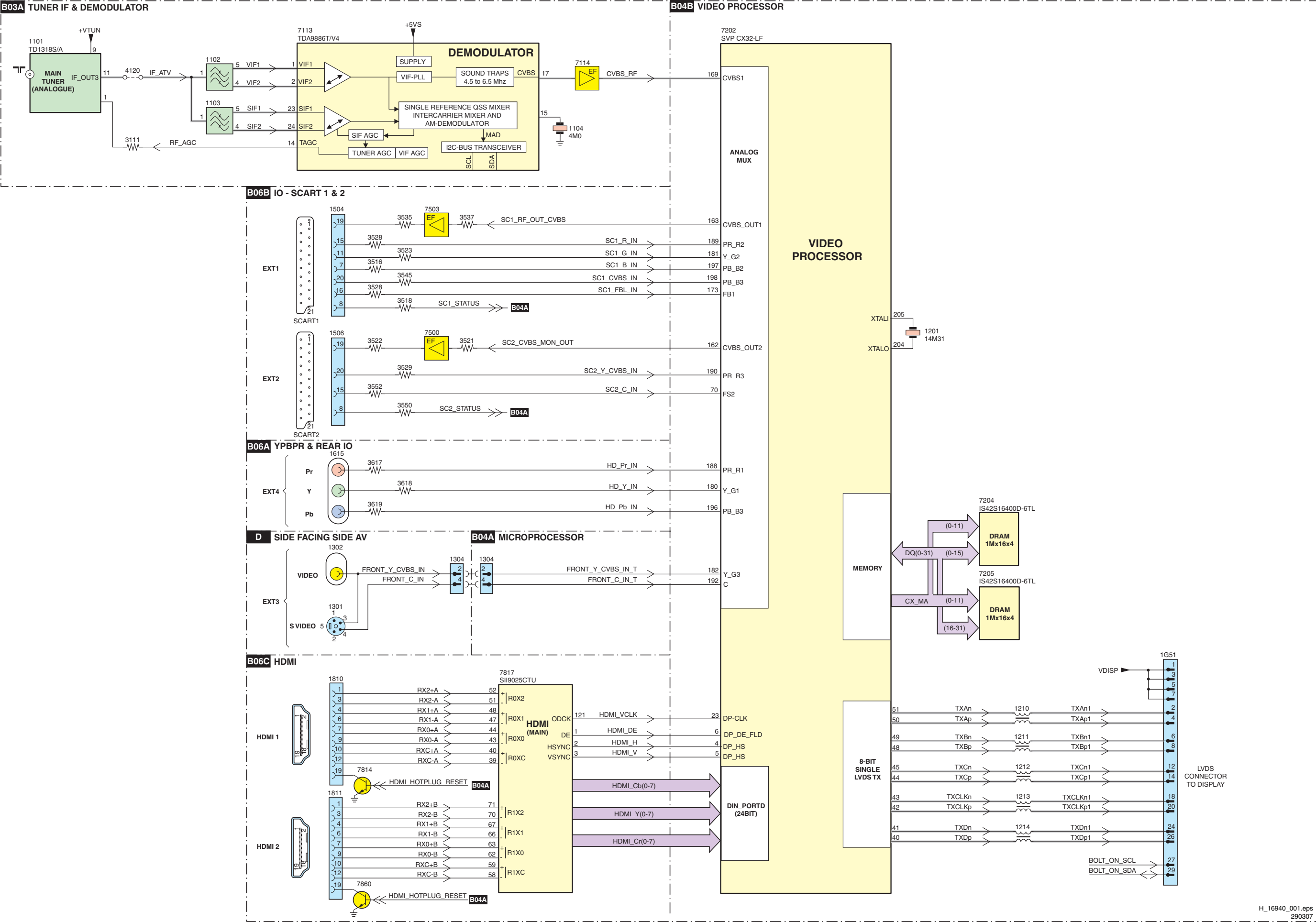
- 1 Vg
- 2 GND_SSP
- 3 GND_SSP
- 4 GND_SSP
- 5 Vs
- 6 Vs

CN8007

- 1 Vg
- 2 GND_SSP
- 3 GND_SSP
- 4 Vs
- 5 Vs

Block Diagram Video

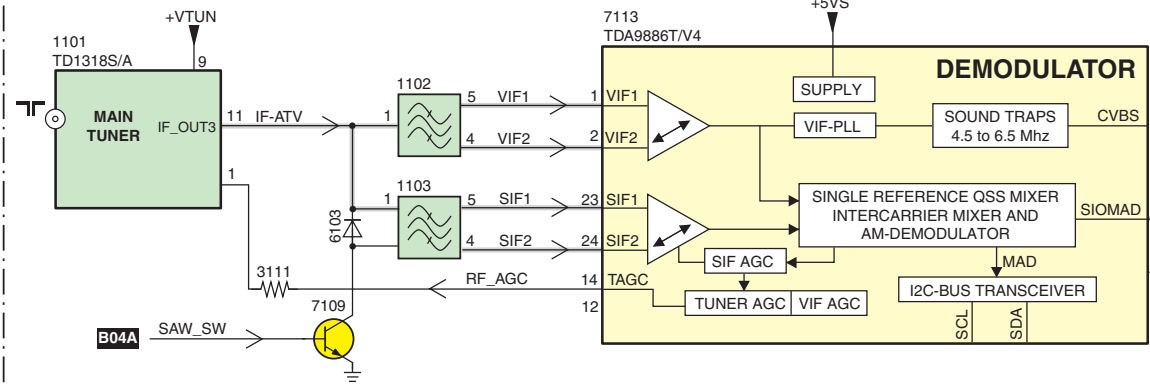
VIDEO



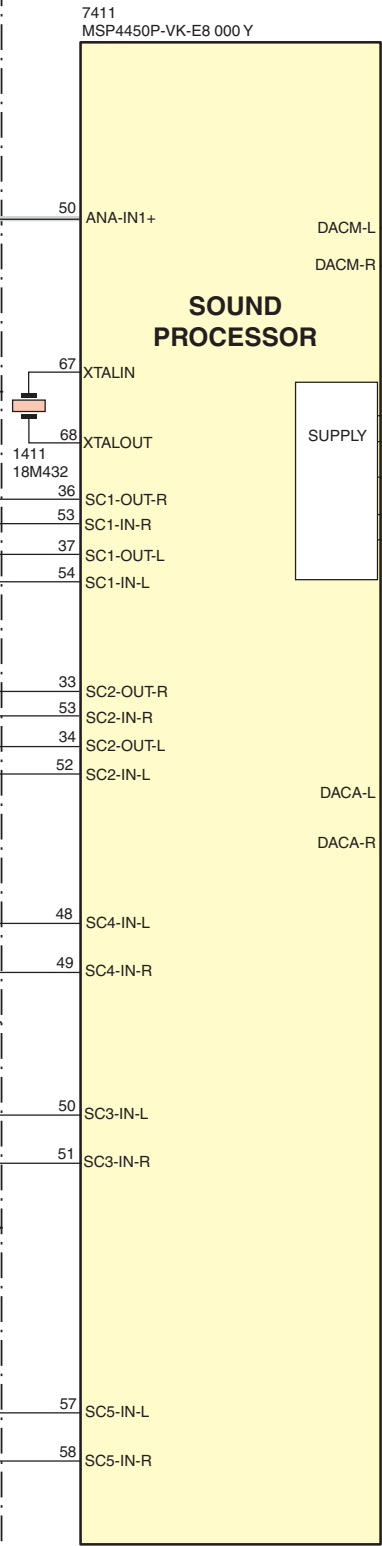
Block Diagram Audio

AUDIO

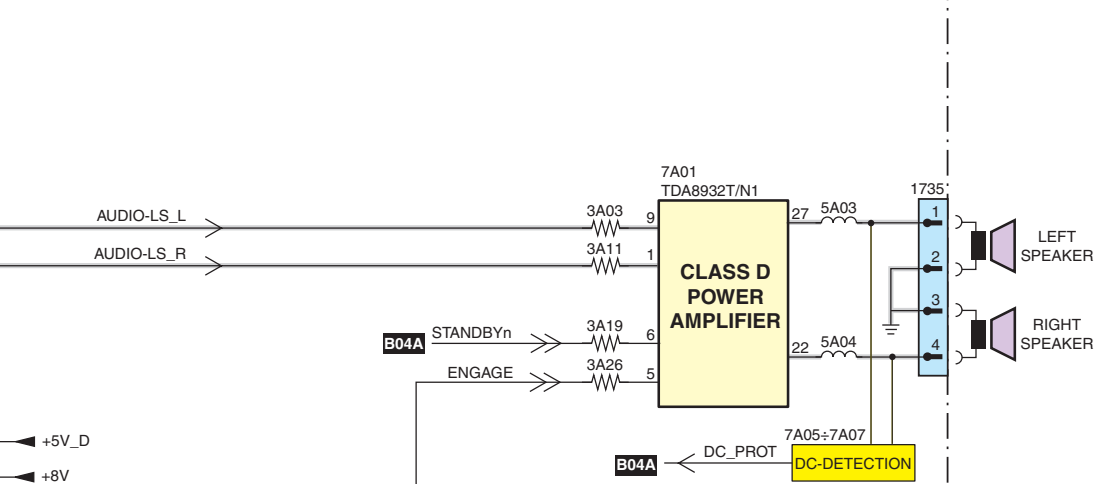
B03A TUNER IF & DEMODULATOR



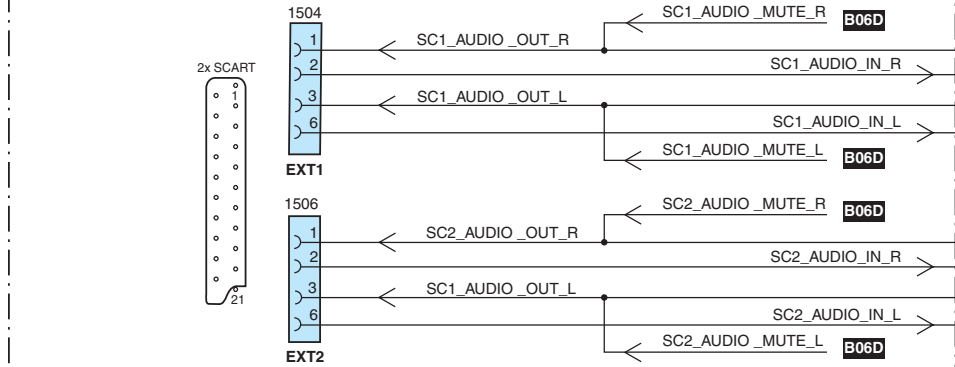
B04C AUDIO PROCESSOR



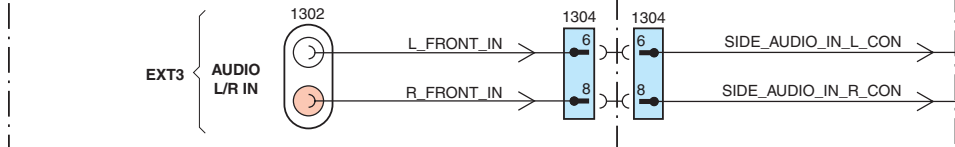
B07 AUDIO



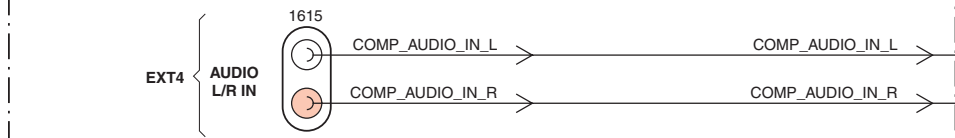
B06B I0 - SCART 1 & 2



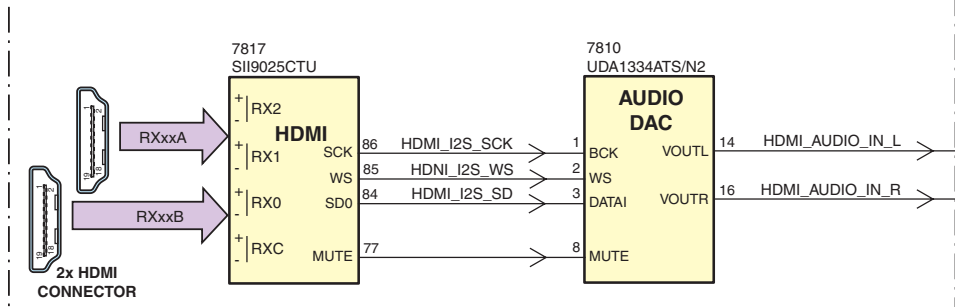
D SIDE FACING SIDE AV



B06A YPBPR & REAR IO

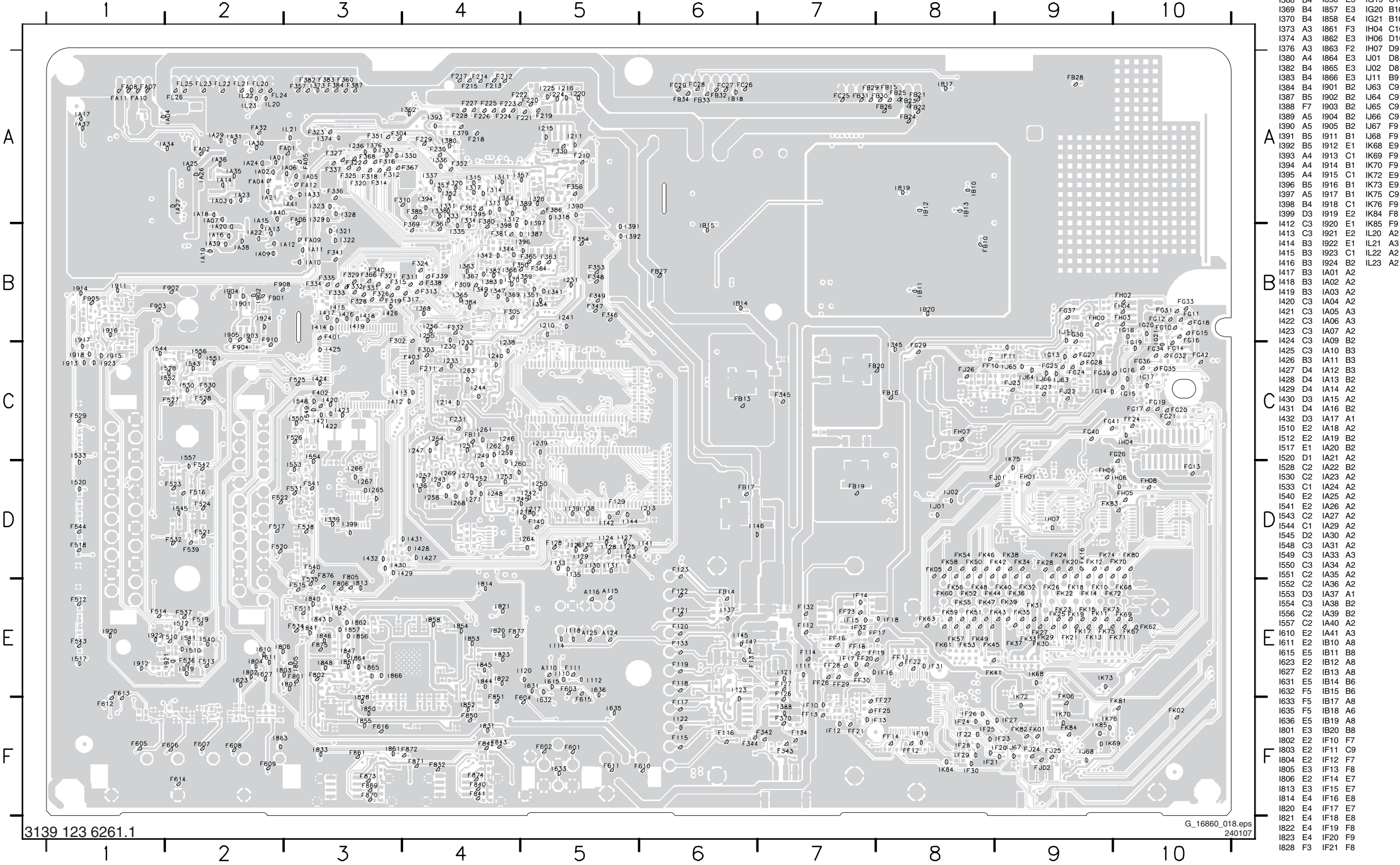


B06C HDMI

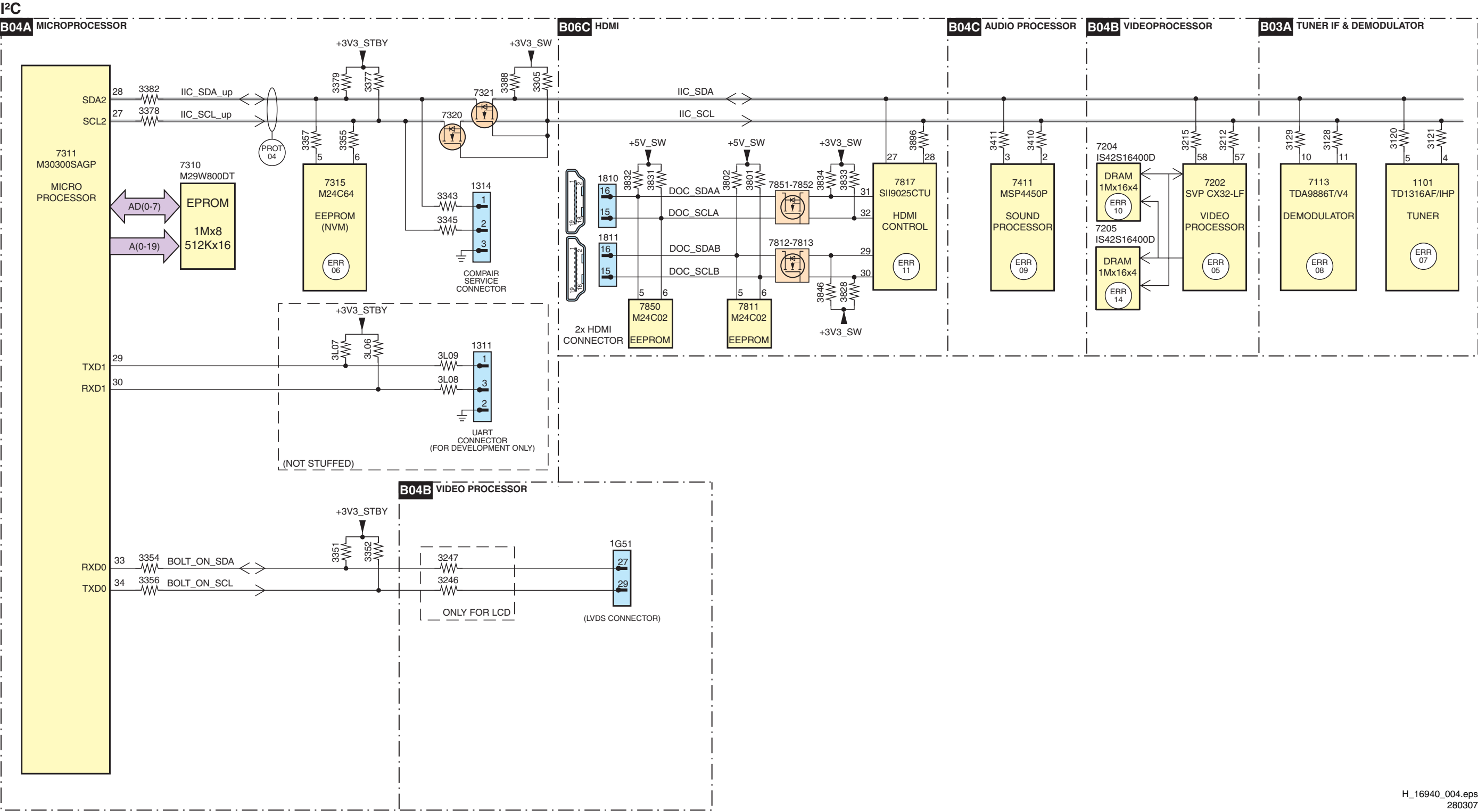


Test Point Overview SSB (Bottom Side)

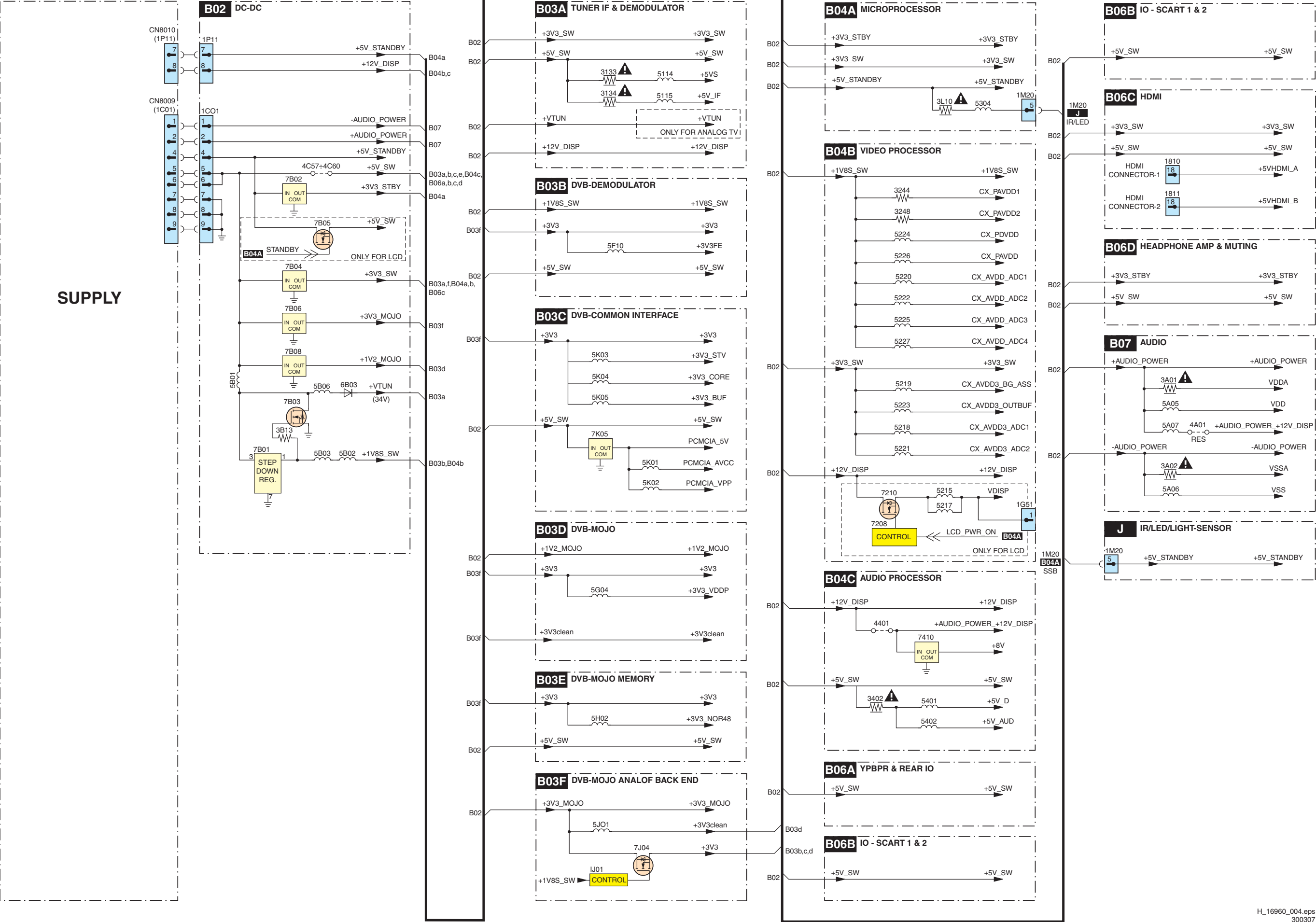
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A115 E5	F127 E7	F219 A5	F305 B4	F325 A3	F342 F7	F362 A4	F387 A3	F523 D2	F541 D3	F614 F2	F871 F4	FA05 A3	FB20 C8	FC27 A6	FF25 F8	FG21 C10	FG41 C9	FJ26 C8	FK21 E9	FK38 D9	FK55 E8	FK75 E9	I118 E5	I138 D5	I220 A5	I247 C4	I264 D5	I322 B3	I344 B4	I832 F3	IF23 F9
A116 E5	F128 D5	F220 A5	F309 B4	F326 B3	F343 F7	F363 B5	F401 B3	F524 D2	F542 D2	F615 F5	F872 F4	FA06 A3	FB21 A8	FC28 A6	FF26 E7	FG24 C9	FG42 C10	FJ27 C9	FK22 E9	FK39 E9	FK56 E8	FK80 D10	I120 E5	I139 D5	I224 A5	I248 D4	I265 D3	I323 A3	I345 C8	I840 C3	IF24 F8
A124 E5	F129 D5	F221 A5	F310 A4	F327 A3	F344 F6	F364 B5	F402 C3	F525 C3	F543 E1	F616 F3	F873 F3	FA07 A1	FB22 A8	FC29 A6	FF27 F8	FG25 C9	FH00 B9	FK01 F9	FK23 E9	FK40 E9	FK57 E8	FK81 F10	I121 E7	I141 D6	I225 A5	I249 C4	I266 D3	I326 A5	I347 B4	I841 E3	IF25 F8
A125 E5	F130 D5	F222 A4	F311 B4	F328 B3	F345 C7	F365 B5	F403 C4	F526 C3	F544 D1	F601 F5	F802 E3	FA08 A1	FB23 A8	FF10 C8	FF28 E7	FG26 C10	FH01 D9	FK02 F10	FK24 D9	FK41 E8	FK58 D8	FK82 F9	I122 F6	I142 D5	I230 C4	I250 D5	I267 D3	I328 A3	I349 B4	I842 E3	IF26 F8
F111 E5	F131 E6	F223 A4	F312 A3	F329 B3	F346 B5	F366 B3	F510 E2	F527 C2	F601 F5	F802 E3	F875 E3	FA09 B3	FB24 A8	FF11 E8	FF29 E7	FG27 C9	FH02 B10	FK05 D8	FK25 E9	FK42 D9	FK59 E8	FK83 D9	I123 E6	I143 D5	I231 B5	I251 C4	I268 D4	I329 A3	I351 B5	I843 E3	IF27 F9
F112 E7	F132 E7	F224 A4	F313 B4	F330 A5	F347 B5	F367 A4	F511 E3	F528 C2	F602 F5	F805 D3	F876 D3	FA10 A1	FB25 A8	FF12 F8	FF30 E7	FG28 C9	FH03 B10	FK06 E9	FK26 E9	FK43 E9	FK60 E8	FK84 F9	I124 D5	I144 D5	I232 C4	I252 D4	I269 D4	I330 A4	I352 A4	I844 E4	IF28 F8
F114 E7	F133 E6	F225 A4	F314 A3	F331 B3	F348 B5	F368 A4	F512 E1	F529 C1	F603 E5	F806 E3	F877 E4	FA11 A1	FB26 A8	FF13 F7	FF31 B10	FG29 C8	FH04 B10	FK10 E9	FK27 E9	FK44 E8	FK61 E8	FL20 A2	I125 D5	I145 E6	I233 C4	I253 D4	I270 D4	I331 A4	I353 A4	I845 E4	IF29 F8
F115 F6	F134 F7	F226 A4	F315 B3	F332 B3	F349 B5	F369 B4	F513 E2	F530 C2	F604 F5	F832 F4	F901 B2	FA12 A3	FB27 B6	FF14 F8	FF32 B10	FG30 B9	FH05 D10	FK11 E9	FK28 D9	FK45 E8	FK62 E10	FL21 A2	I126 D5	I146 D6	I236 A3	I254 C4	I271 D4	I332 A3	I354 B5	I846 E3	IF30 F8
F116 F6	F140 D5	F227 A4	F316 A3	F333 B3	F350 B5	F370 F7	F514 E1	F531 D3	F605 F1	F840 F4	F902 B2	FA32 A2	FB28 A9	FF16 E7	FF33 B10	FG31 B10	FH06 D9	FK12 D9	FK29 E9	FK46 D8	FK63 E8	FL22 A2	I127 D5	I147 E6	I238 C4	I255 B4	I311 A4	I333 A4	I357 A5	I847 E3	IF31 E8
F117 F6	F210 A5	F228 A4	F317 B4	F334 B3	F351 A3	F379 A4	F515 E3	F532 D2	F606 F2	F841 F4	F903 B1	FB10 B8	FB29 A7	FF17 E8	FF34 D10	FG32 C10	FH07 C8	FK13 E9	FK30 E9	FK47 E8	FK67 E10	FL23 A2	I128 D5	I210 B5	I239 C5	I256 B4	I312 A4	I334 A4	I359 B5	I848 E3	IF32 E7
F118 E6	F211 C4	F229 A4	F318 A3	F335 B3	F352 A4	F380 A4	F516 D2	F534 E3	F607 F2	F842 F4	F904 C2	FB11 C4	FB30 A8	FF18 E7	FF35 C10	FG33 B10	FH08 D10	FK14 E9	FK31 E9	FK48 E8	FK68 E10	FL24 A2	I129 D5	I211 A5	I240 C4	I257 D4	I313 A4	I335 B4	I362 A4	I850 F3	IG13 C9
F119 E6	F212 A4	F230 A4	F319 B3	F336 A3	F353 B5	F381 B4	F517 D2	F535 E3	F608 F2	F843 F4	F905 B1	FB13 C6	FB31 A7	FF19 E8	FF36 B10	FG34 C10	FJ01 D9	FK15 E9	FK32 E9	FK49 E8	FK69 E10	FL25 A2	I130 D5	I213 D6	I241 B5	I258 D4	I314 A4	I336 A4	I363 B4	I851 E3	IG14 C9
F120 E6	F213 A4	F231 C4	F320 A3	F337 A3	F354 B5	F382 A3	F518 D1	F536 E2	F609 F2	F844 F4	F908 B2	FB14 E6	FB32 A6	FF20 E7	FF37 B10	FG35 C10	FJ02 F9	FK16 D9	FK33 E9	FK50 D8	FK70 D10	FL26 A2	I131 D5	I214 C4	I242 D5	I259 C4	I315 A4	I337 A4	I364 A4	I852 F4	IG15 C10
F121 E6	F214 A4	F232 B4	F321 B3	F338 B4	F356 A5	F383 A3	F519 E2	F537 E2	F610 F6	F851 E4	F910 B2	FB15 A8	FB33 A6	FF21 F7	FF38 C10	FG36 C10	FJ22 C9	FK17 E9	FK34 D9	FK51 E8	FK71 E10	I110 E5	I133 D5	I215 A5	I243 D4	I260 D4	I317 A4	I338 A4	I365 B4	I853 E4	IG16 C10
F122 E6	F215 A4	F302 B3	F322 A3	F339 B4	F357 A3	F384 A3	F520 D2	F538 D3	F611 F5	F861 F3	FA01 A3	FB16 C8	FB34 A6	FF22 E8	FF39 B10	FG37 B9	FJ23 C9	FK18 E9	FK35 E9	FK52 E8	FK72 E10	I111 E7	I135 D5	I216 A5	I244 C4	I261 C4	I318 A5	I339 D3	I366 B4	I854 E4	IG17 C10
F123 D6	F217 A4	F303 C4	F323 A3	F340 B3	F360 A3	F385 A4	F521 D2	F539 D2	F612 F1	F869 F3	FA02 A2	FB17 D6	FC25 A7	FF23 E7	FF40 C10	FG39 C9	FJ24 F9	FK19 E9	FK36 E9	FK53 E8	FK73 E9	I112 E5	I136 D4	I217 D5	I245 D5	I262 C4	I320 A4	I341 B5	I367 B4	I855 F3	IG18 B10



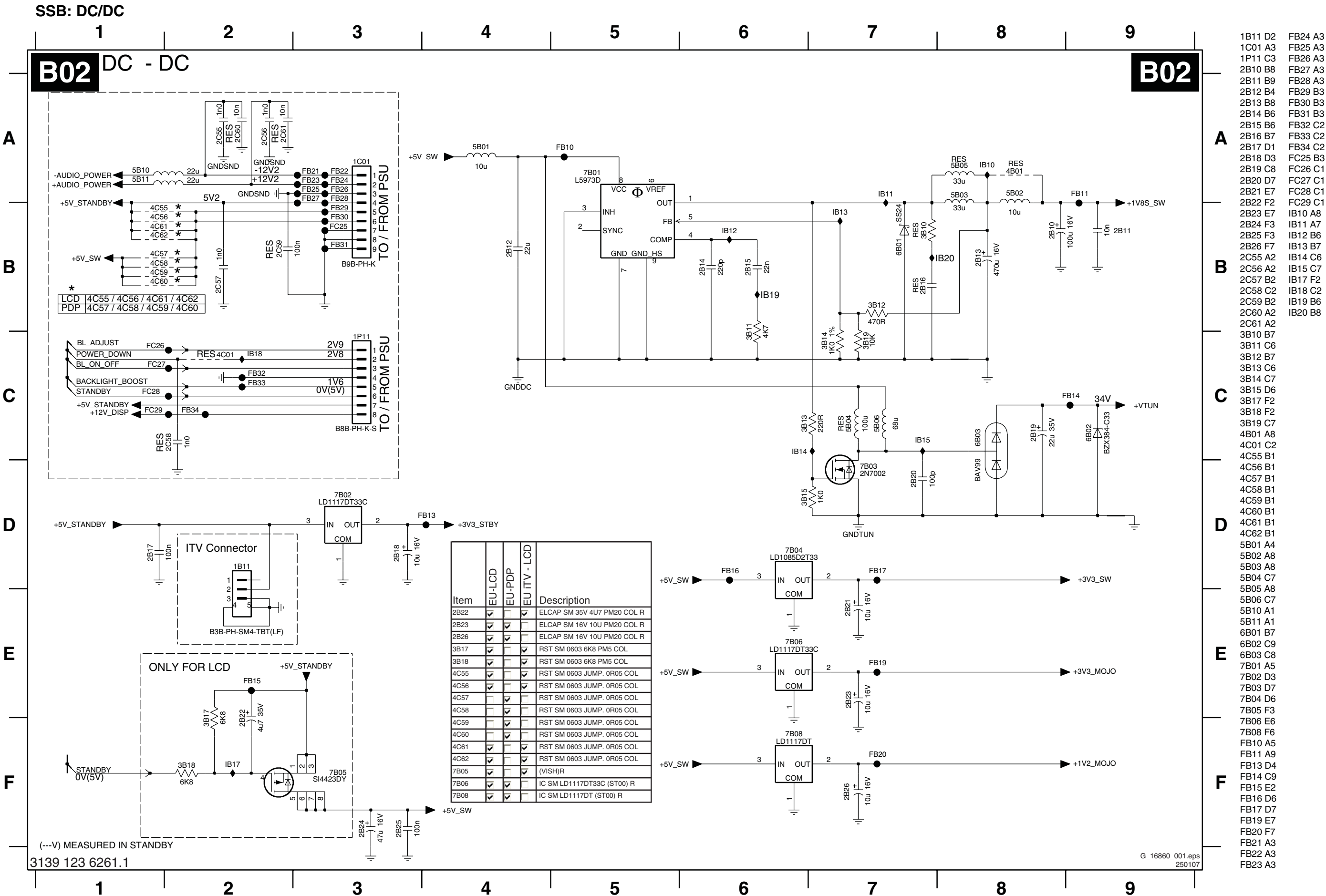
I2C IC's Overview



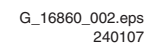
Supply Lines Overview
SUPPLY LINES OVERVIEW



7. Circuit Diagrams and PWB Layouts



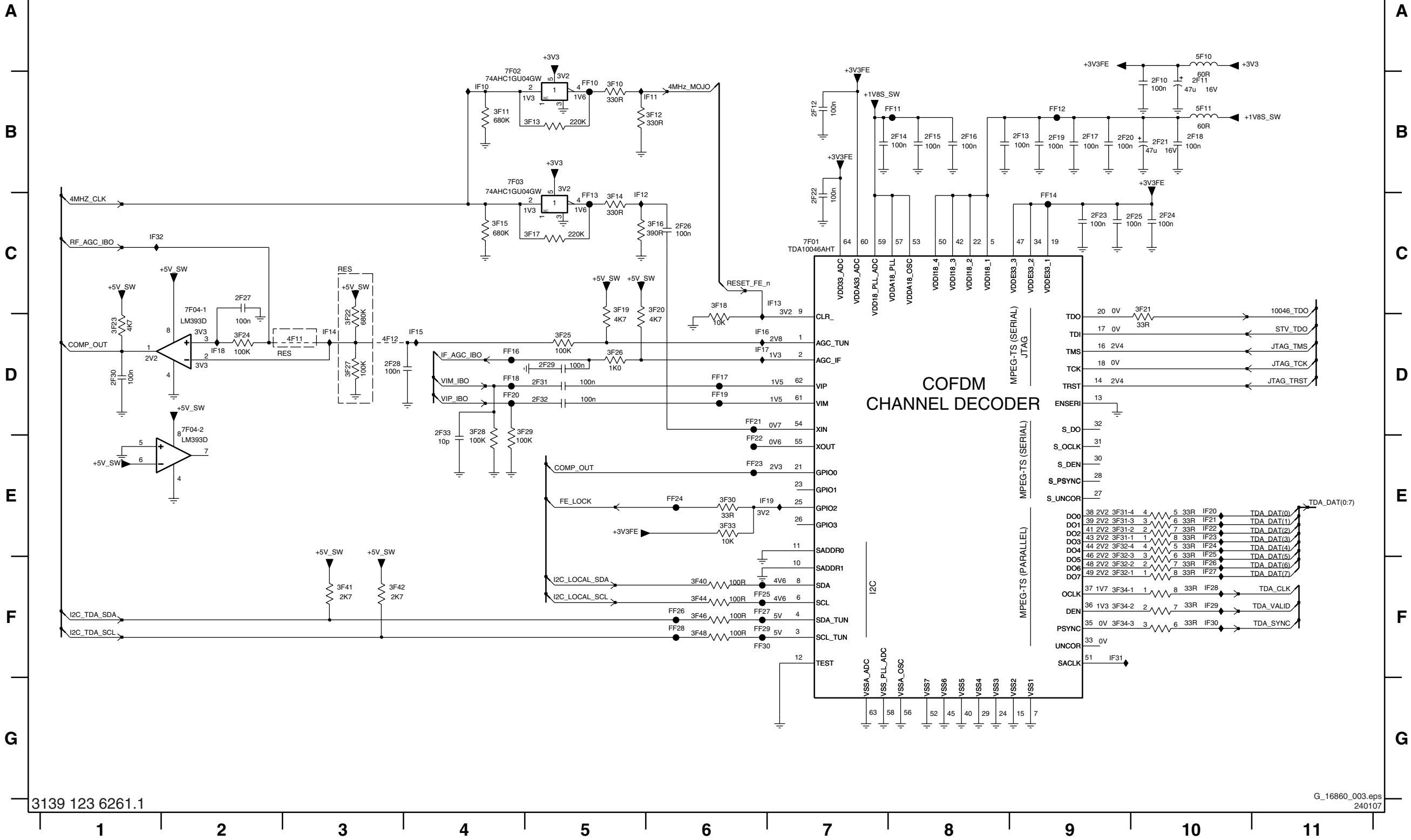
B03A TUNER IF & DEMODULATOR



SSB: DVB - Demodulator

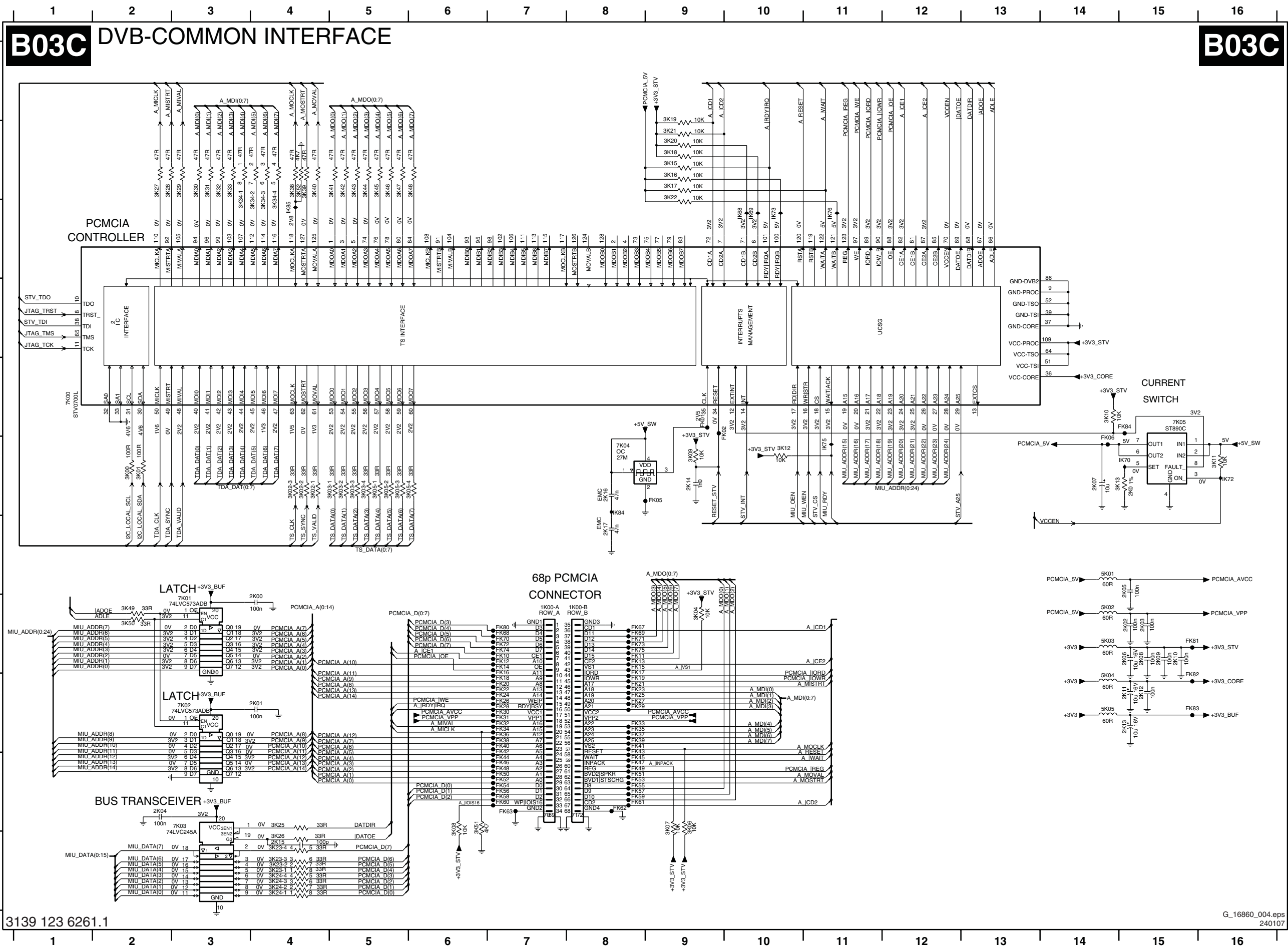
B03B DVB - DEMODULATOR

B03B

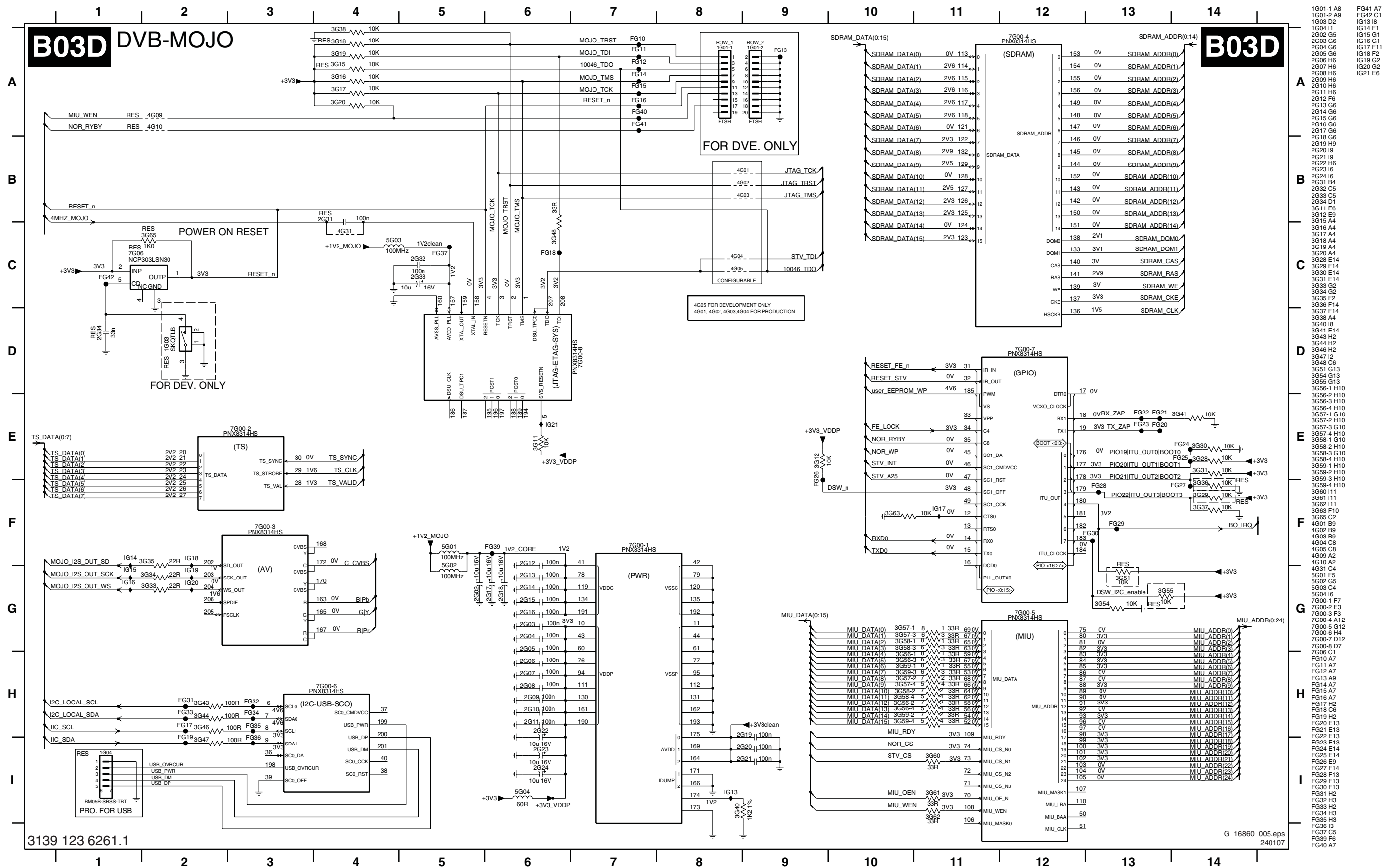


2F10 B10	FF25 F6
2F11 B10	FF26 F6
2F12 B7	FF27 F6
2F13 B9	FF28 F6
2F14 B8	FF29 F6
2F15 B8	FF30 F6
2F16 B8	IF10 B4
2F17 B9	IF11 B6
2F18 B10	IF12 C5
2F19 B9	IF13 C7
2F20 B9	IF14 D3
2F21 B10	IF15 D4
2F22 C7	IF16 D6
2F23 C9	IF17 D6
2F24 C10	IF18 D2
2F25 C10	IF19 E6
2F26 C6	IF20 E10
2F27 C2	IF21 E10
2F28 D3	IF22 E10
2F29 D5	IF23 E10
2F30 D1	IF24 E10
2F31 D5	IF25 E10
2F32 D5	IF26 F10
2F33 D4	IF27 F10
3F10 B5	IF28 F10
3F11 B4	IF29 F10
3F12 B6	IF30 F10
3F13 B5	IF31 F9
3F14 C5	IF32 C1
3F15 C4	
3F16 C6	
3F17 C5	
3F18 C6	
3F19 C5	
3F20 C6	
3F21 C10	
3F22 D3	
3F23 D1	
3F24 D2	
3F25 D5	
3F26 D5	
3F27 D3	
3F28 D4	
3F29 D5	
3F30 E6	
3F31-1 E9	
3F31-2 E9	
3F31-3 E9	
3F31-4 E9	
3F32-1 F9	
3F32-2 F9	
3F32-3 F9	
3F32-4 E9	
3F33 E6	
3F34-1 F9	
3F34-2 F9	
3F34-3 F9	
3F40 F6	
3F41 F3	
3F42 F3	
3F44 F6	
3F46 F6	
3F48 F6	
4F11 D3	
4F12 D3	
5F10 A10	
5F11 B10	
7F01 C7	
7F02 B4	
7F03 B4	
7F04-1 C2	
7F04-2 D2	
FF10 B5	
FF11 B8	
FF12 B9	
FF13 C5	
FF14 C9	
FF16 D4	
FF17 D6	
FF18 D4	
FF19 D6	
FF20 D4	
FF21 D6	
FF22 E6	
FF23 E6	
FF24 E6	

SSB: DVB - Common Interface



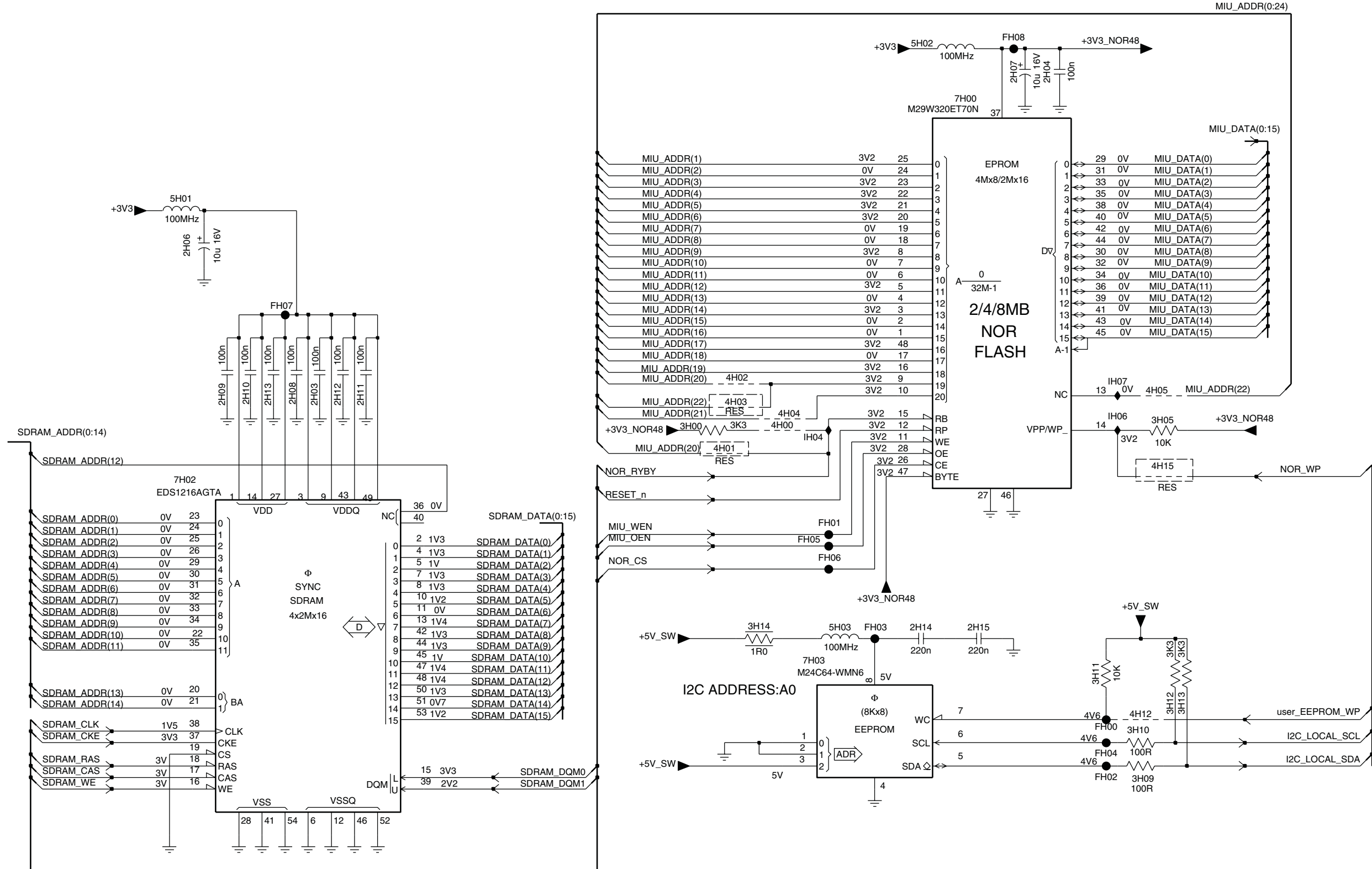
B03D DVB-MOJO



SSB: DVB - Mojo Memory

B03E DVB-MOJO MEMORY

B03E

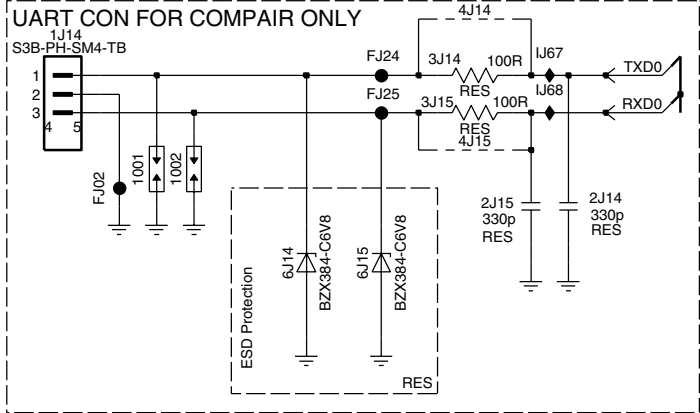
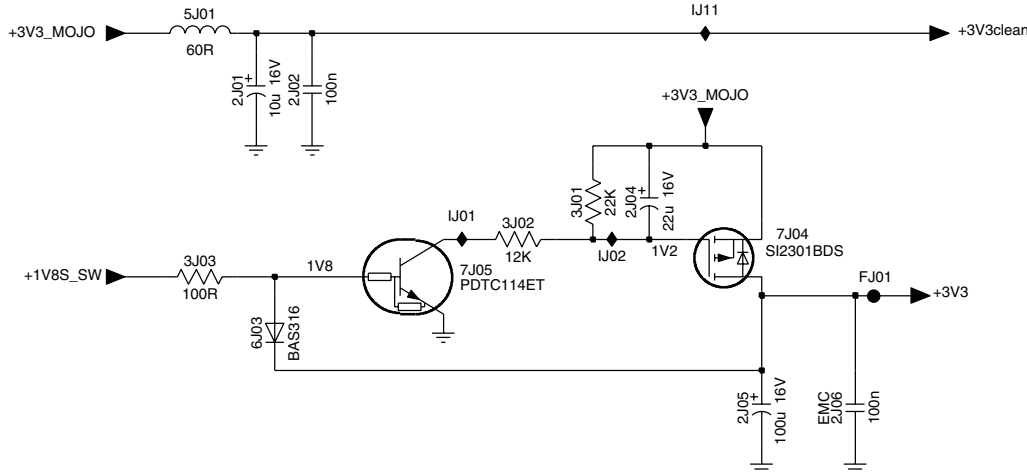
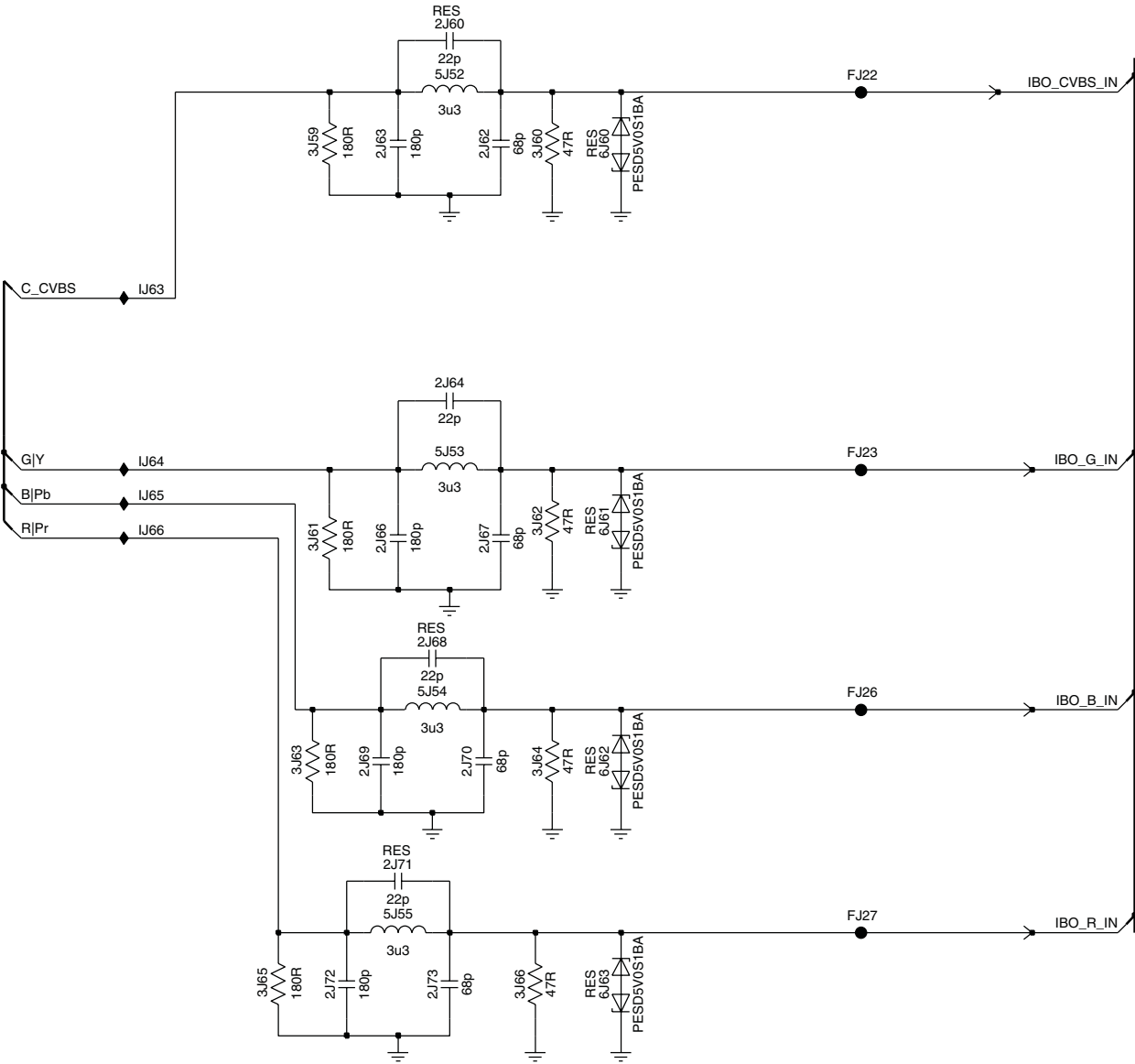


- 2H03 C2
- 2H04 A7
- 2H06 B1
- 2H07 A6
- 2H08 C2
- 2H09 C2
- 2H10 C2
- 2H11 C2
- 2H12 C2
- 2H13 C2
- 2H14 D6
- 2H15 D6
- 3H00 C4
- 3H05 C7
- 3H09 E7
- 3H10 E7
- 3H11 E7
- 3H12 E7
- 3H13 E7
- 3H14 D5
- 4H00 C5
- 4H01 C5
- 4H02 C5
- 4H03 C5
- 4H04 C5
- 4H05 C7
- 4H12 E7
- 4H15 C7
- 5H01 B1
- 5H02 A6
- 5H03 D5
- 7H00 A6
- 7H02 C1
- 7H03 D5
- FH00 E7
- FH01 D5
- FH02 E7
- FH03 D6
- FH04 E7
- FH05 D5
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- FH08 A6
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- IH06 C7
- IH07 C7

SSB: DVB - Mojo Analog Back End

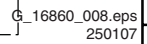
B03F DVB-MOJO ANALOG BACK END

B03F



- 1001 D7
- 1002 D7
- 1J14 D6
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- 2J05 C8
- 2J06 C9
- 2J14 D8
- 2J15 D8
- 2J60 A2
- 2J62 B3
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- 2J64 C2
- 2J66 C2
- 2J67 C3
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- 2J70 D3
- 2J71 E2
- 2J72 E2
- 2J73 E2
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- 3J02 B8
- 3J03 B6
- 3J14 D8
- 3J15 D8
- 3J59 B2
- 3J60 B3
- 3J61 C2
- 3J62 C3
- 3J63 D2
- 3J64 D3
- 3J65 E2
- 3J66 E3
- 4J14 D8
- 4J15 D8
- 5J01 A6
- 5J52 A2
- 5J53 C2
- 5J54 D2
- 5J55 E2
- 6J03 C7
- 6J14 D7
- 6J15 D8
- 6J60 B3
- 6J61 C3
- 6J62 D3
- 6J63 E3
- 7J04 B9
- 7J05 B7
- FJ01 B9
- FJ02 D6
- FJ22 A4
- FJ23 C4
- FJ24 D8
- FJ25 D8
- FJ26 D4
- FJ27 E4
- IJ01 B7
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- IJ68 D8

B04A MICROPROCESSOR

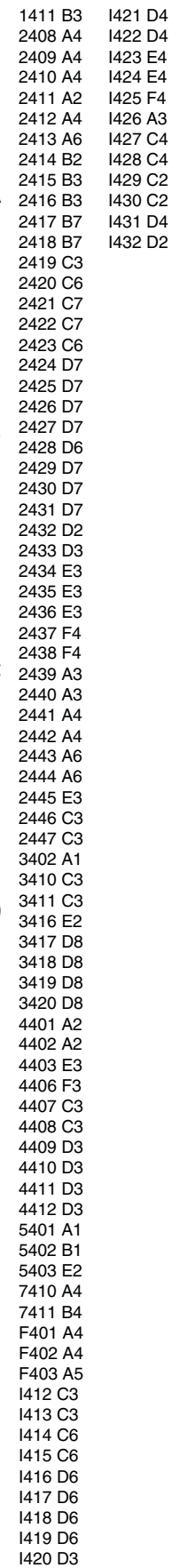


B04B VIDEO PROCESSOR

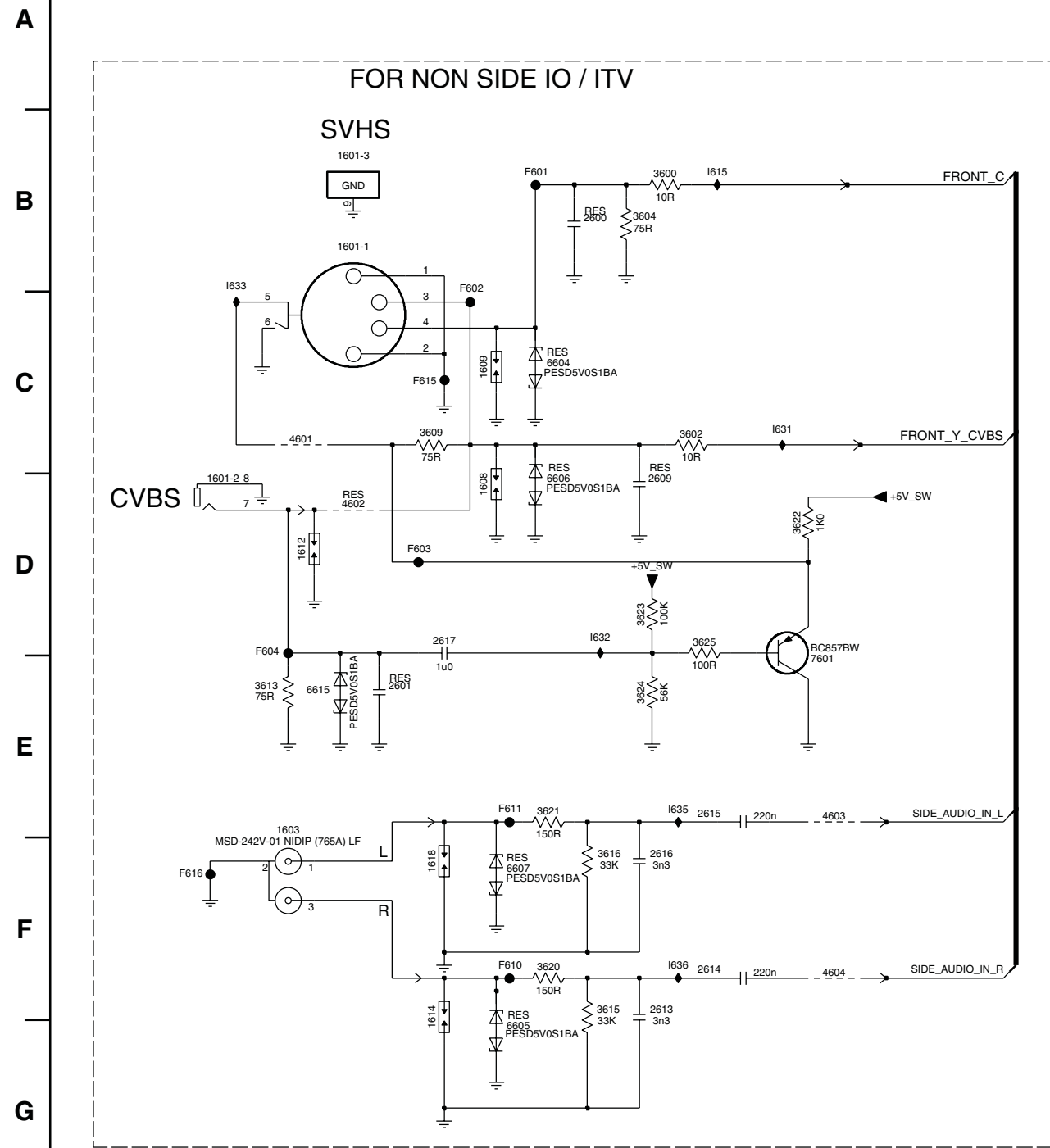


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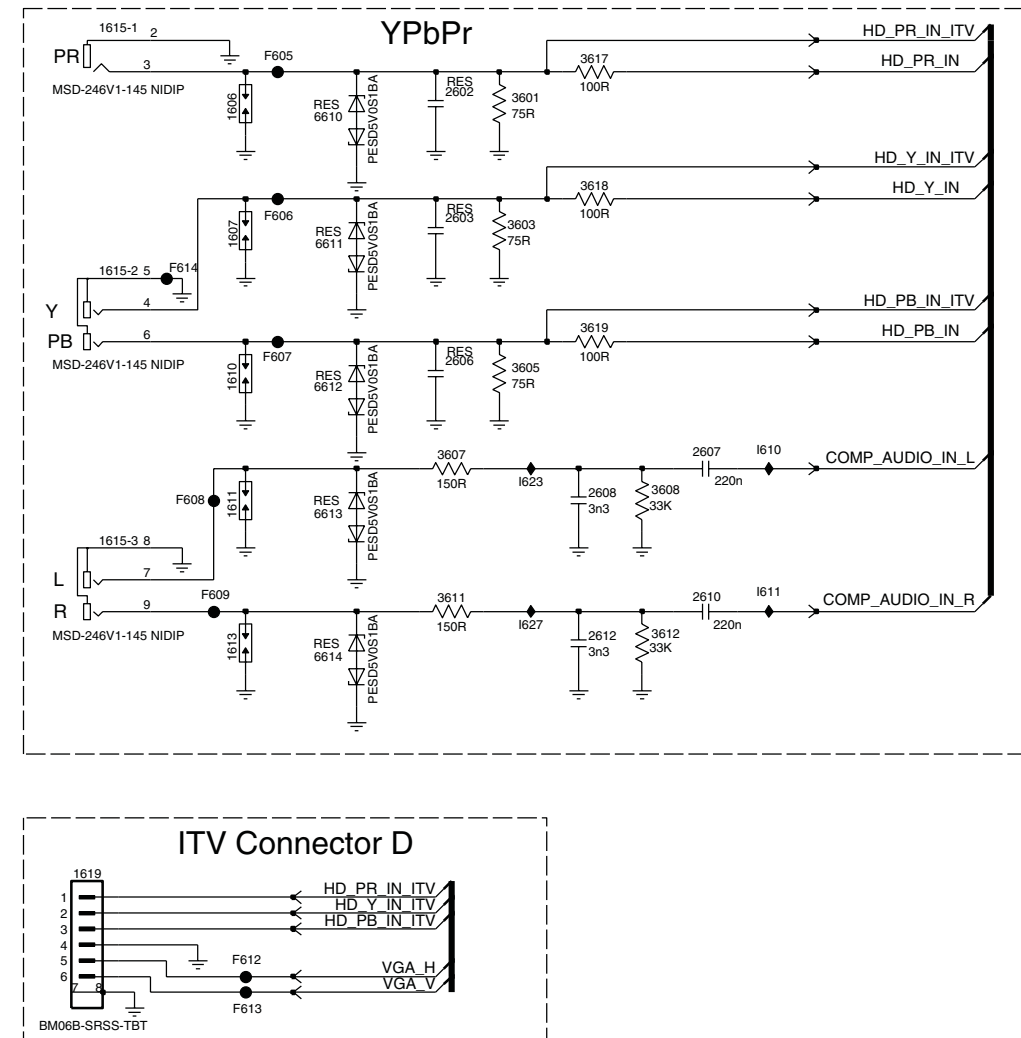
B04C AUDIO PROCESSOR



B06A YPBPR & REAR IO



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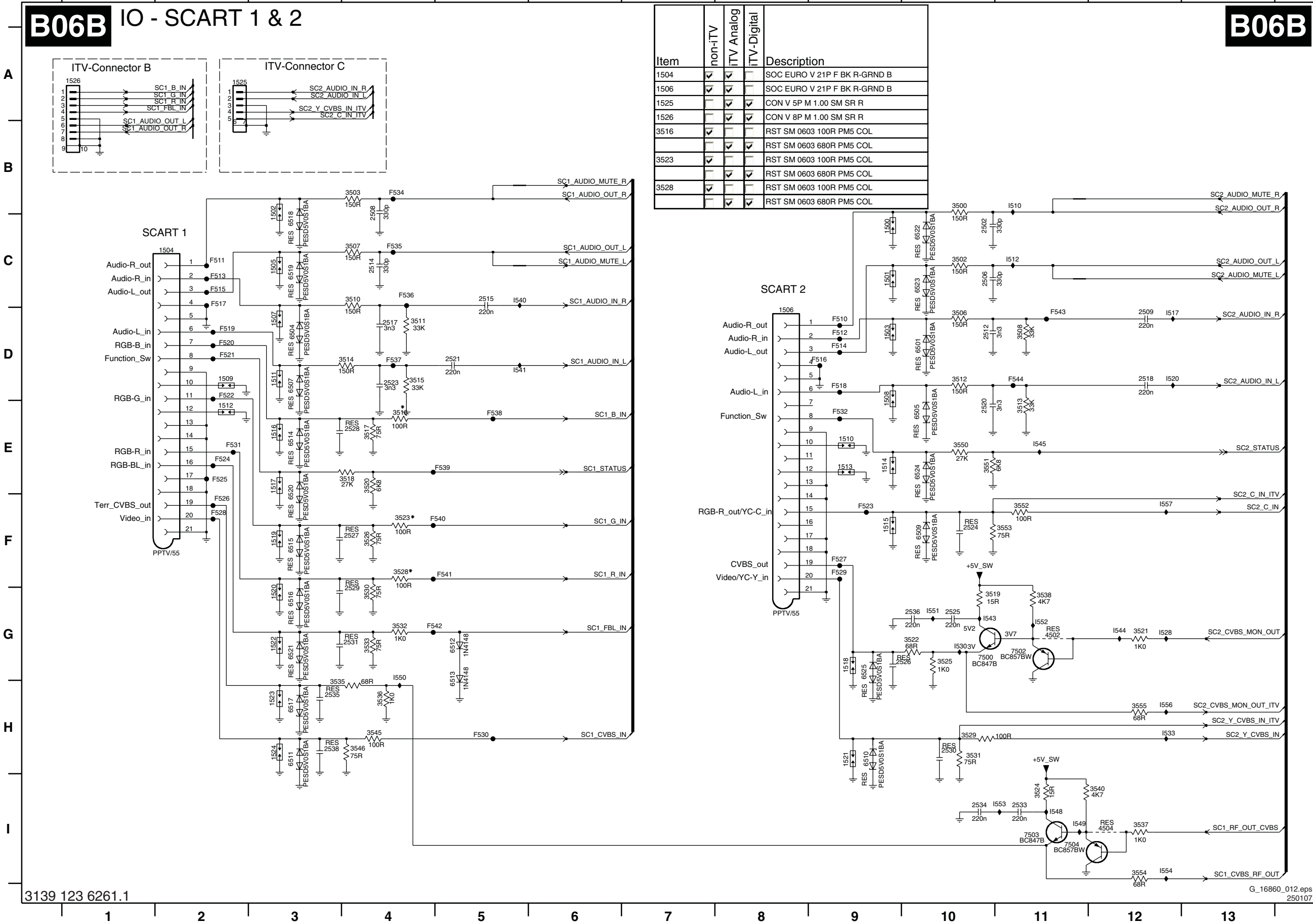
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SSB: I/O Scart 1 & 2

B06B IO - SCART 1 & 2

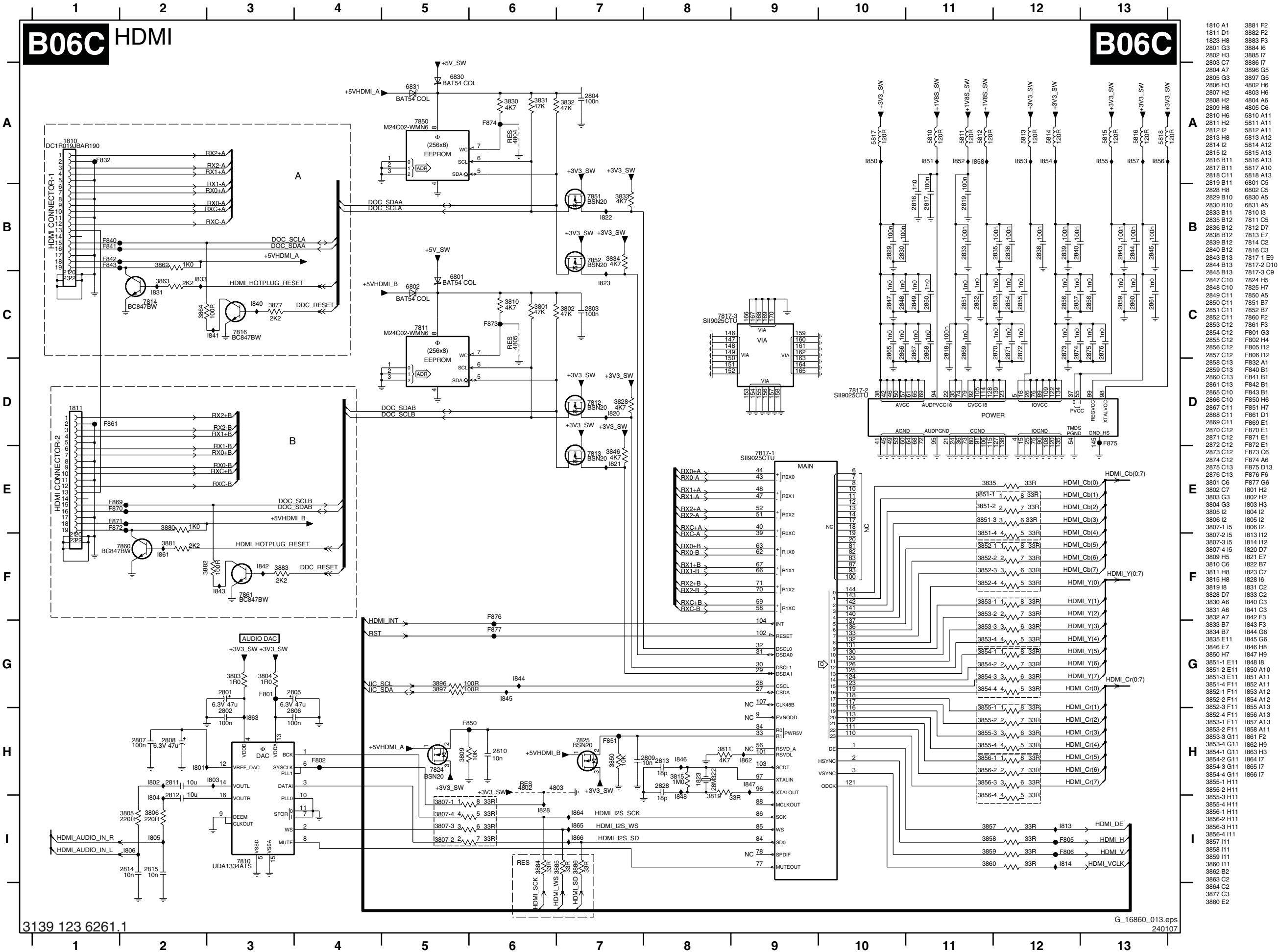


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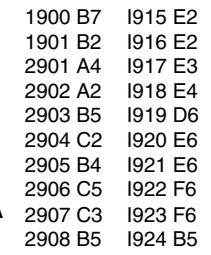
SSB: HDMI

B06C HDMI

B06C



B06D HEADPHONE AMP & MUTING



Item	EU ITV	non-ITV	US ITV	Description
1901	✓	✓	✓	CON V 4P M 1.00 SM SR R
2901	✓	✓	✓	CER1 0603 NP0 50V 33P COL
2902	✓	✓	✓	CER2 0603 Y5V 10V 470N COL
2903	✓	✓	✓	ELCAP SM 16V 100U PM20 COL R
2904	✓	✓	✓	CER2 0603 Y5V 10V 470N COL
2905	✓	✓	✓	CER1 0603 NP0 50V 33P COL
2906	✓	✓	✓	ELCAP SM 16V 100U PM20 COL R
2907	✓	✓	✓	CER2 0603 Y5V 10V 470N COL
2909	✓	✓	✓	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 10N COL
2910	✓	✓	✓	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 10N COL
2911	✓	✓	✓	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 10N COL
2912	✓	✓	✓	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 10N COL
3901	✓	✓	✓	RST SM 0603 47K PM5 COL
3902	✓	✓	✓	RST SM 0603 RC21 120K PM5 R
3904	✓	✓	✓	RST SM 0603 33R PM5 COL
3905	✓	✓	✓	RST SM 0603 47K PM5 COL
3906	✓	✓	✓	RST SM 0603 100K PM5 COL
3907	✓	✓	✓	RST SM 0603 100K PM5 COL
3908	✓	✓	✓	RST SM 0603 RC21 120K PM5 R
3910	✓	✓	✓	RST SM 0603 33R PM5 COL
3917	✓	✓	✓	RST SM 0603 1K PM5 COL
3918	✓	✓	✓	RST SM 0603 1K PM5 COL
4902	✓	✓	✓	RST SM 0603 JUMP. 0R05 COL
4903	✓	✓	✓	RST SM 0603 JUMP. 0R05 COL
7901	✓	✓	✓	IC SM TS482ID (ST00) R
7911	✓	✓	✓	TRA SIG SM BC847BW (COL) R
7912	✓	✓	✓	TRA SIG SM BC847BW (COL) R

7901-1 A4
7901-2 B4
7902 D3
7911 C5
7912 D5
7913 D5
7914 E5
7915 E5
7916 F5
7917 E3
7919 E2
7922 F6
F901 B3
F902 B6
F903 C6
F904 C3
F905 D2
F908 A2
F910 B2
I901 A3
I902 B5
I903 C5
I904 B6
I905 C5
I911 D2
I912 D3
I913 E2
I914 E1

SSB: Audio

B07 AUDIO

B07

*	LCD	PDP
3A03	10K	6K8
3A04	12K	22K
3A06	10K	6K8
3A07	10K	6K8
3A08	12K	22K
3A11	10K	6K8

CLASS D POWER AMPLIFIER

TO SPEAKERS

DC-DETECTION

- 1735 D11
2A01 B7
2A02 B9
2A04 C7
2A08 B9
2A09 D5
2A10 D5
2A11 D3
2A12 D4
2A13 D8
2A14 D8
2A15 D3
2A16 D3
2A17 D8
2A18 D6
2A19 D4
2A20 E3
2A21 D7
2A22 E3
2A23 E8
2A24 E3
2A25 E6
2A26 E8
2A27 E6
2A28 E8
2A29 E3
2A30 F6
2A31 F7
2A32 F4
2A33 F5
2A34 F5
2A35 E7
2A36 F7
2A37 D8
2A38 E8
2A40 F3
2A41 F9
2A45 E7
2A46 A6
2A47 B6
3A01 B6
3A02 B8
3A03 D2
3A04 D3
3A05 D9
3A06 D2
3A07 D2
3A08 D3
3A09 D7
3A11 E2
3A12 E6
3A13 E3
3A14 E9
3A15 E6
3A17 E7
3A19 F3
3A26 E3
3A27 F9
3A28 F9
3A29 E10
3A30 E10
3A31 F11
4A01 A6
4A02 A6
5A03 C7
5A04 E7
5A05 B6
5A06 B8
5A07 A6
7A01 D4
7A05 E11
7A06 F10
7A07 F10
FA01 C6
FA02 B8
FA04 D6
FA05 D2
FA06 D2
FA07 D11
FA08 D11
FA09 E2
FA10 D11
FA11 D11
FA12 E2
FA32 E11
IA01 D3
IA02 D3
IA03 D6
IA04 D9
IA05 D3
IA06 D4
IA07 D6
IA09 D4
IA10 D3
IA11 E3
IA12 E3
IA13 E4
IA14 E6
IA15 E4
IA16 E6
IA17 E9
IA18 E5
IA19 E4
IA20 E6
IA21 F4
IA22 F4
IA23 D6
IA24 B7
IA25 B9
IA26 B7
IA27 B9
IA29 F10
IA30 E10
IA31 E10
IA33 E4
IA34 C8
IA35 D7
IA36 D7
IA37 E8
IA38 E7
IA39 F7
IA40 A7
IA41 A6

SSB: SRP List

1.1. Introduction

SRP (Service Reference Protocol) is a software tool that creates a list with all references to signal lines. The list contains references to the signals within all schematics of a PWB. It replaces the text references currently printed next to the signal names in the schematics. These printed references are created manually and are therefore not guaranteed to be 100% correct. In addition, in the current crowded schematics there is often none or very little place for these references. Some of the PWB schematics will use SRP while others will still use the manual references. Either there will be an SRP reference list for a schematic, or there will be printed references in the schematic.

1.2. Non-SRP Schematics

There are several different signals available in a schematic:

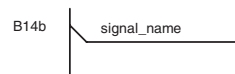
1.2.1. Power Supply Lines

All power supply lines are available in the supply line overview (see chapter 6). In the schematics (see chapter 7) is not indicated where supplies are coming from or going to. It is however indicated if a supply is incoming (created elsewhere), or outgoing (created or adapted in the current schematic).



1.2.2. Normal Signals

For normal signals, a schematic reference (e.g. B14b) is placed next to the signals.

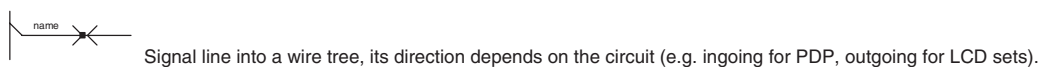
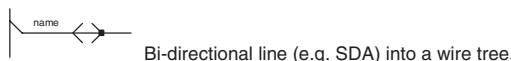
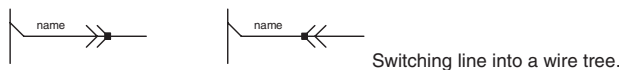
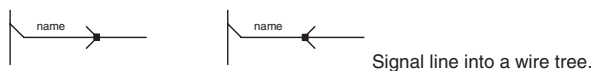
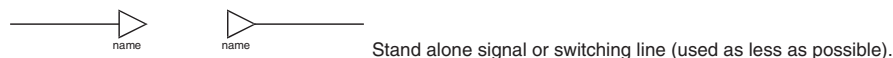


1.2.3. Grounds

For normal and special grounds (e.g. GNDHOT or GND3V3 etc.), nothing is indicated.

1.3. SRP Schematics

SRP is a tool, which automatically creates a list with signal references, indicating on which schematic the signals are used. A reference is created for all signals indicated with an SRP symbol, these symbols are:



Remarks:

- When there is a black dot on the "signal direction arrow" it is an SRP symbol, so there will be a reference to the signal name in the SRP list.
- All references to normal grounds (Ground symbols without additional text) are not listed in the reference list, this to keep it concise.
- Signals that are not used in multiple schematics, but only once or several times in the same schematic, are included in the SRP reference list, but only with one reference.

Additional Tip:

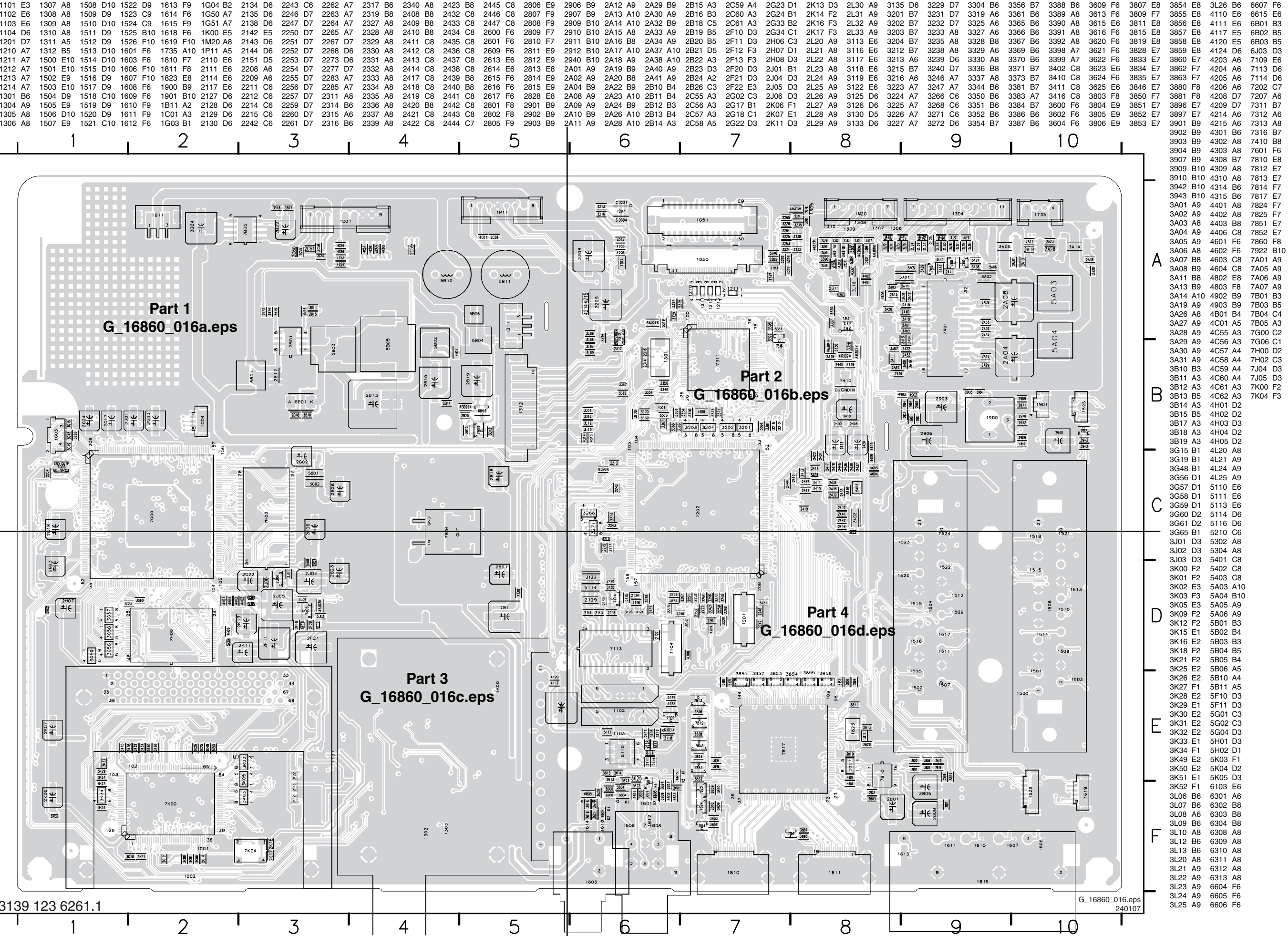
When using the PDF service manual file, you can very easily search for signal names and follow the signal over all the schematics. In Adobe PDF reader:

- Select the signal name you want to search for, with the "Select text" tool.
- Copy and paste the signal name in the "Search PDF" tool.
- Search for all occurrences of the signal name.
- Now you can quickly jump between the different occurrences and follow the signal over all schematics. It is advised to "zoom in" to e.g. 150% to see clearly, which text is selected. Then you can zoom out, to get an overview of the complete schematic.

PS. It is recommended to use at least Adobe PDF (reader) version 6.x, due to better search possibilities in this version.

Netname	Schematic	ALE_EMU	B04A (1x)	HDMI_Y(0)	B04B (1x)	MIU_ADDR(22)	B03C (1x)	SC1_AUDIO_MUTE_R	B06B (1x)	SIF	B04C (1x)
		ALE_EMU	B04B (1x)	HDMI_Y(0)	B06C (1x) <td>MIU_ADDR(22)</td> <td>B03D (1x)</td> <td>SC1_AUDIO_MUTE_R<td>B06D (1x)</td><td>SIF1</td><td>B03A (2x)</td></td>	MIU_ADDR(22)	B03D (1x)	SC1_AUDIO_MUTE_R <td>B06D (1x)</td> <td>SIF1</td> <td>B03A (2x)</td>	B06D (1x)	SIF1	B03A (2x)
+12V_DISP	B02 (1x)	ANTI_PLOP	B04A (1x)	HDMI_Y(0-7)	B04B (1x)	MIU_ADDR(22)	B03E (1x)	SC1_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	SIF2	B03A (2x)
+12V_DISP	B04A (1x)	ANTI_PLOP	B06D (1x)	HDMI_Y(0-7)	B06C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(23)	B03C (1x)	SC1_AUDIO_OUT_L	B06B (2x)	STANDBY	B02 (2x)
+12V_DISP	B04B (1x)	AUDIO_LS_L	B04C (1x)	HDMI_Y(1)	B04B (1x)	MIU_ADDR(23)	B03D (1x)	SC1_AUDIO_OUT_R	B04C (1x)	STANDBY	B04A (2x)
+1V2_MOJO	B02 (1x)	AUDIO_LS_R	B07 (1x)	HDMI_Y(2)	B06C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(24)	B03C (1x)	SC1_AUDIO_OUT_R	B06B (2x)	STANDBY	B06D (1x)
+1V2_MOJO	B03D (2x)	AUDIO_LS_R	B07 (1x)	HDMI_Y(2)	B06C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(24)	B03D (1x)	SC1_B_IN	B06B (2x)	STANDBYn	B04A (1x)
+1V8_SW	B02 (1x)	-AUDIO_POWER	B02 (1x)	HDMI_Y(3)	B04B (1x)	MIU_ADDR(3)	B03C (1x)	SC1_CVBS_IN	B04B (1x)	STANDBYn	B04B (1x)
+1V8_SW	B03B (2x)	-AUDIO_POWER	B07 (1x)	HDMI_Y(3)	B06C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(3)	B03E (1x)	SC1_CVBS_IN	B06B (1x)	STV_A25	B03C (1x)
+1V8_SW	B03F (1x)	BACKLIGHT_BOOST	B02 (1x)	HDMI_Y(4)	B04B (1x)	MIU_ADDR(4)	B03C (1x)	SC1_CVBS_RF_OUT	B04A (1x)	STV_A25	B03D (1x)
+1V8_SW	B04B (3x)	BACKLIGHT_BOOST	B04A (1x)	HDMI_Y(4)	B06C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(4)	B03D (1x)	SC1_CVBS_RF_OUT	B06B (1x)	STV_CS	B03C (1x)
+3V3	B03B (3x)	BL_ADJUST	B02 (1x)	HDMI_Y(5)	B04B (1x)	MIU_ADDR(4)	B03E (1x)	SC1_FBL_IN	B04B (1x)	STV_CS	B03D (1x)
+3V3	B03C (3x)	BL_ADJUST	B04A (1x)	HDMI_Y(6)	B06C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(5)	B03C (1x)	SC1_FBL_IN	B06B (1x)	STV_INT	B03C (1x)
+3V3	B03D (8x)	BL_ON_OFF	B02 (1x)	HDMI_Y(6)	B06C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(5)	B03D (1x)	SC1_G_IN	B06B (2x)	STV_INT	B03D (1x)
+3V3	B03E (2x)	BL_ON_OFF	B04A (1x)	HDMI_Y(7)	B04B (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03C (1x)	SC1_G_IN	B06B (2x)	STV_TDO	B03B (1x)
+3V3	B03F (1x)	BOLT_ON_SCL	B04A (1x)	HDMI_Y(7)	B06C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03D (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B04B (1x)	STV_TDO	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03C (4x)	BOLT_ON_SCL	B04A (2x)	HDMI_Y(7)	B06C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03D (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03B (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03D (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03E (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03F (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03G (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03H (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03I (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03J (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03K (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03L (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03M (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03N (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03O (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03P (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03Q (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03R (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03S (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03T (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03U (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03V (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03W (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03X (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03Y (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B03Z (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B040 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B041 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B042 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B043 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B044 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B045 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B046 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B047 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B048 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B049 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04A (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04B (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04C (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04D (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04E (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04F (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04G (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04H (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04I (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04J (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04K (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04L (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04M (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04N (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04O (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04P (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04Q (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04R (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04S (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04T (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04U (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04V (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04W (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04X (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04Y (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B04Z (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B050 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B051 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B052 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B053 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B054 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B055 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B056 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B057 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B058 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B059 (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B05A (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B05B (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B05C (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B05D (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B05E (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B05F (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B05G (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B05H (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP_AUDIO_OUT_L	B04C (1x)	MIU_ADDR(6)	B03E (1x)	SC1_R_IN	B06B (2x)	TDA_CLK	B03C (1x)
+3V3_BUF	B05I (2x)	BOLT_ON_SDA	B04A (2x)	HP							

Layout Small Signal Board (Overview Top Side)



5



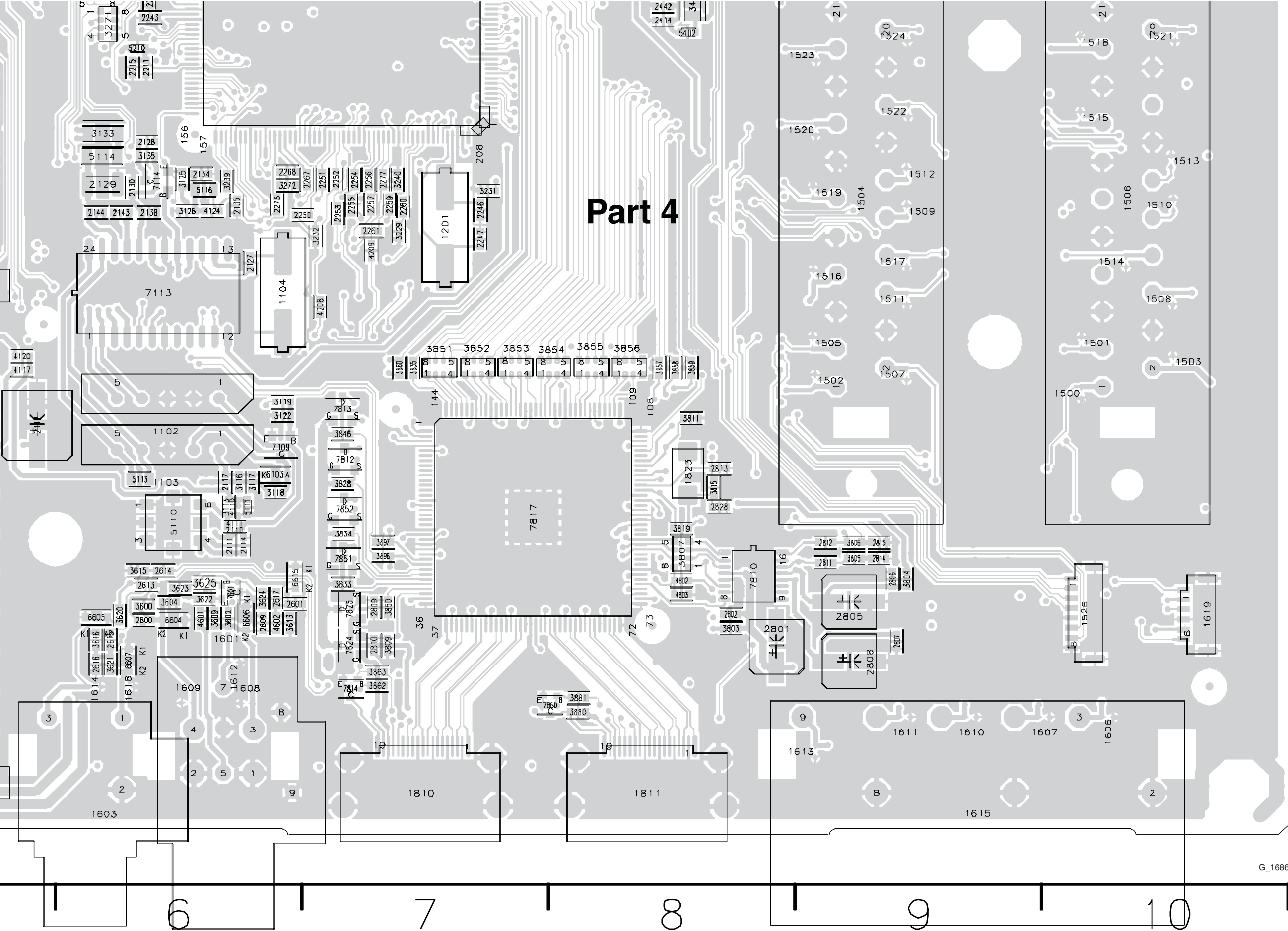
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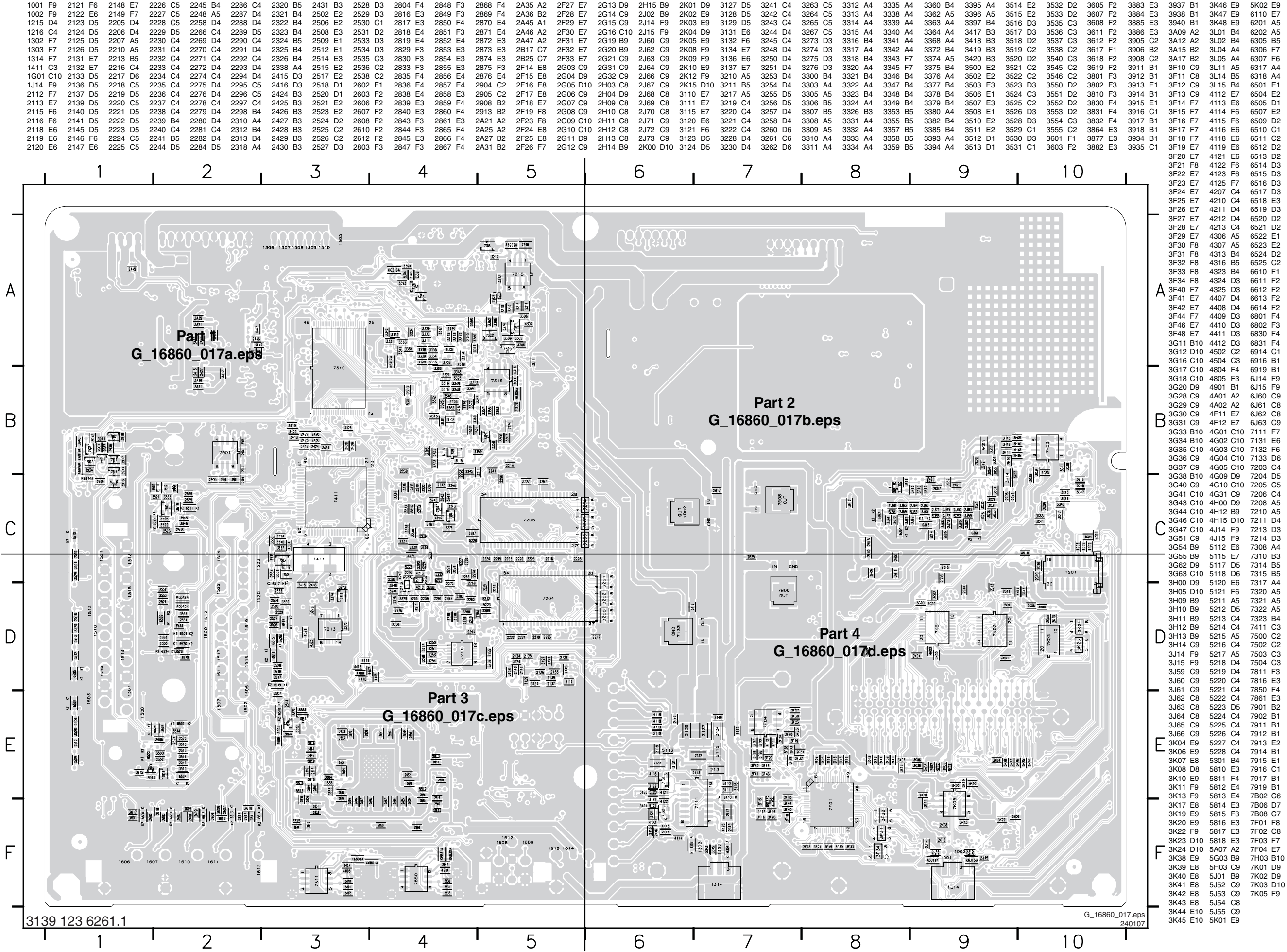
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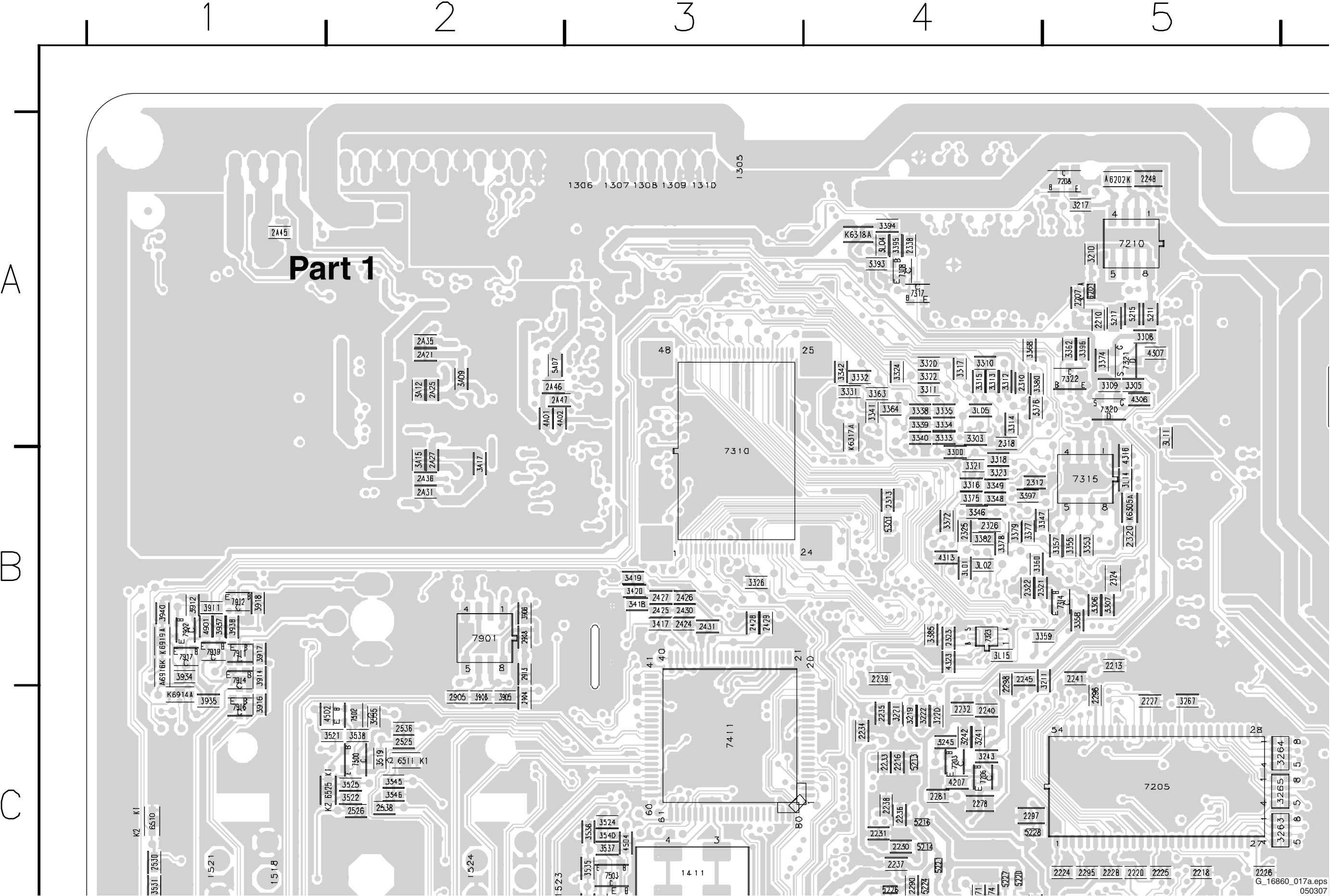
Layout Small Signal Board (Part 4 Top Side)



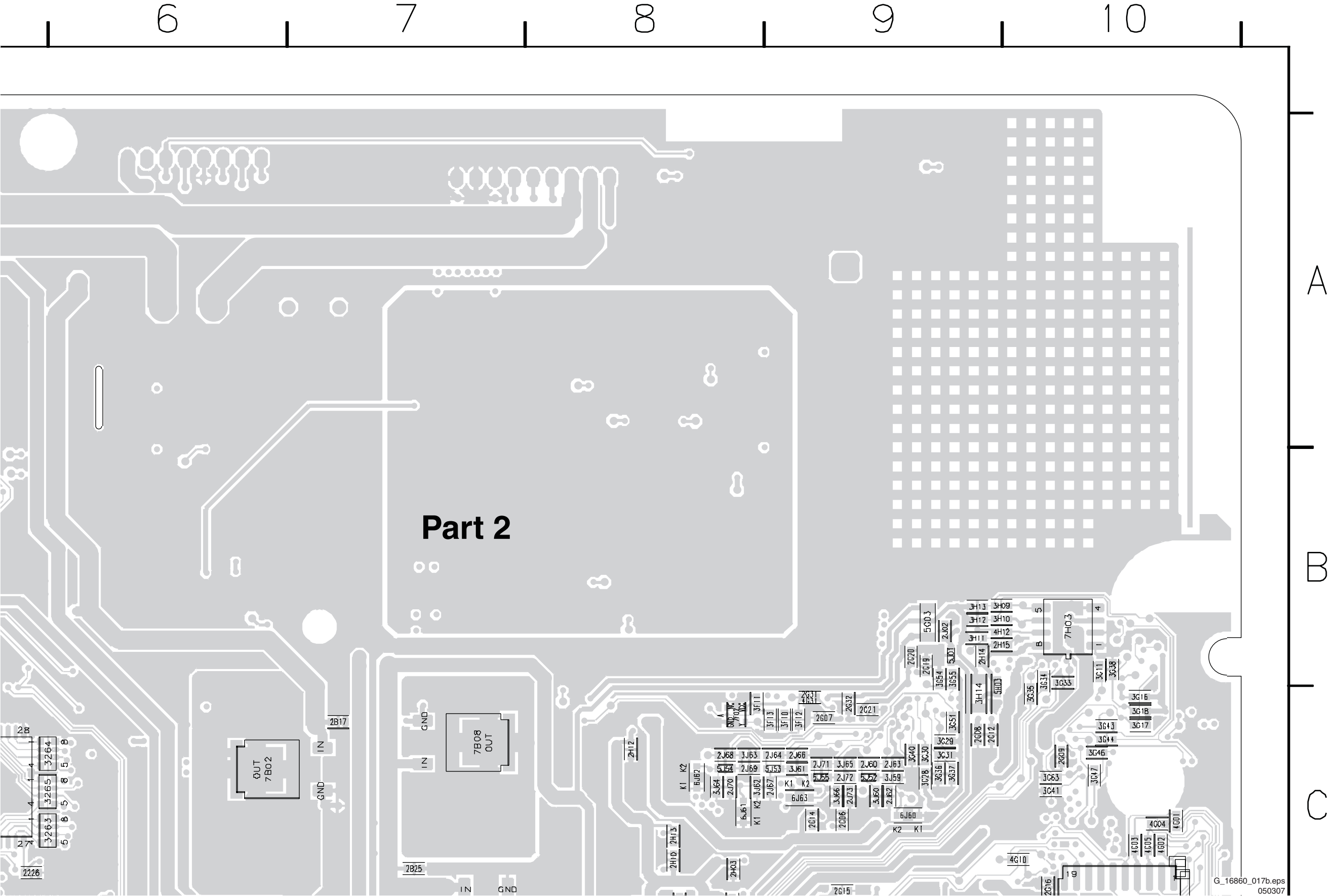
Layout Small Signal Board (Overview Bottom Side)



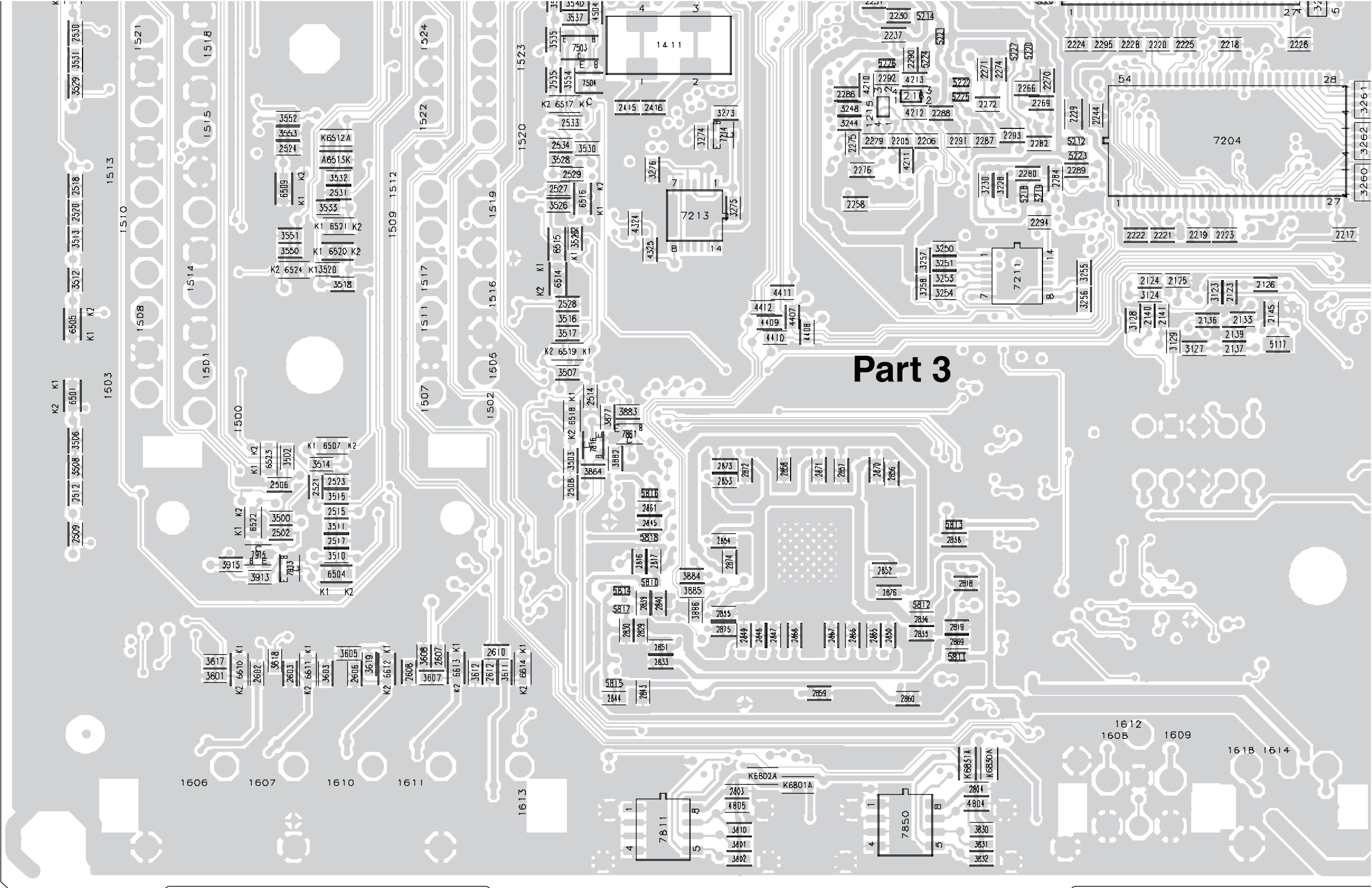
Layout Small Signal Board (Part 1 Bottom Side)



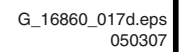
Layout Small Signal Board (Part 2 Bottom Side)



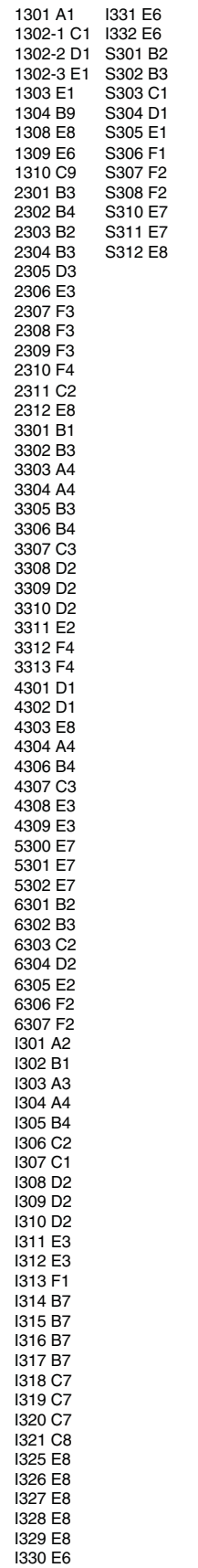
Layout Small Signal Board (Part 3 Bottom Side)



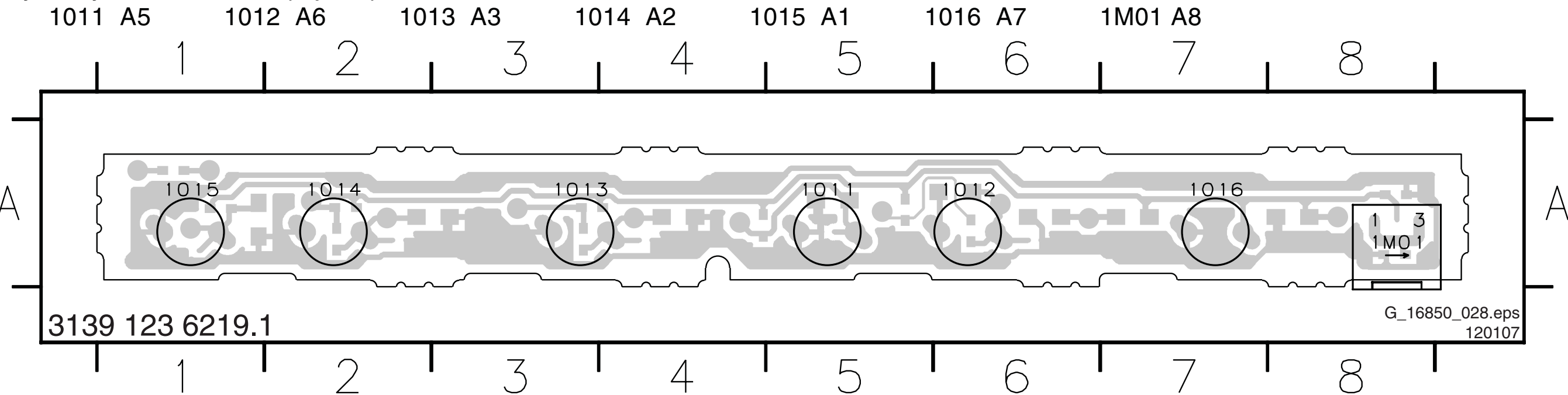
Part 4



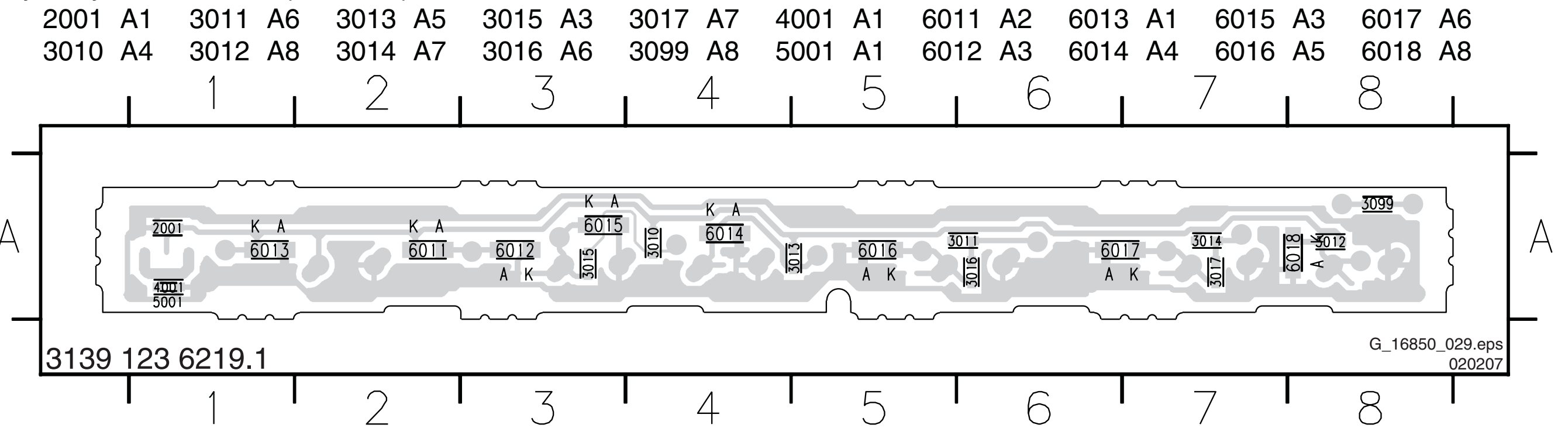
D REAR FACING SIDE I/O



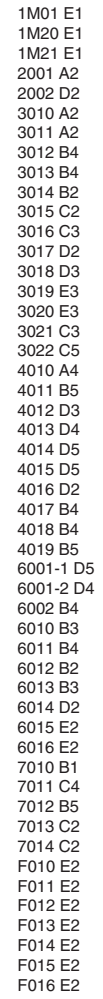
Layout Keyboard Control Panel (Top Side)



Layout Keyboard Control Panel (Bottom Side)

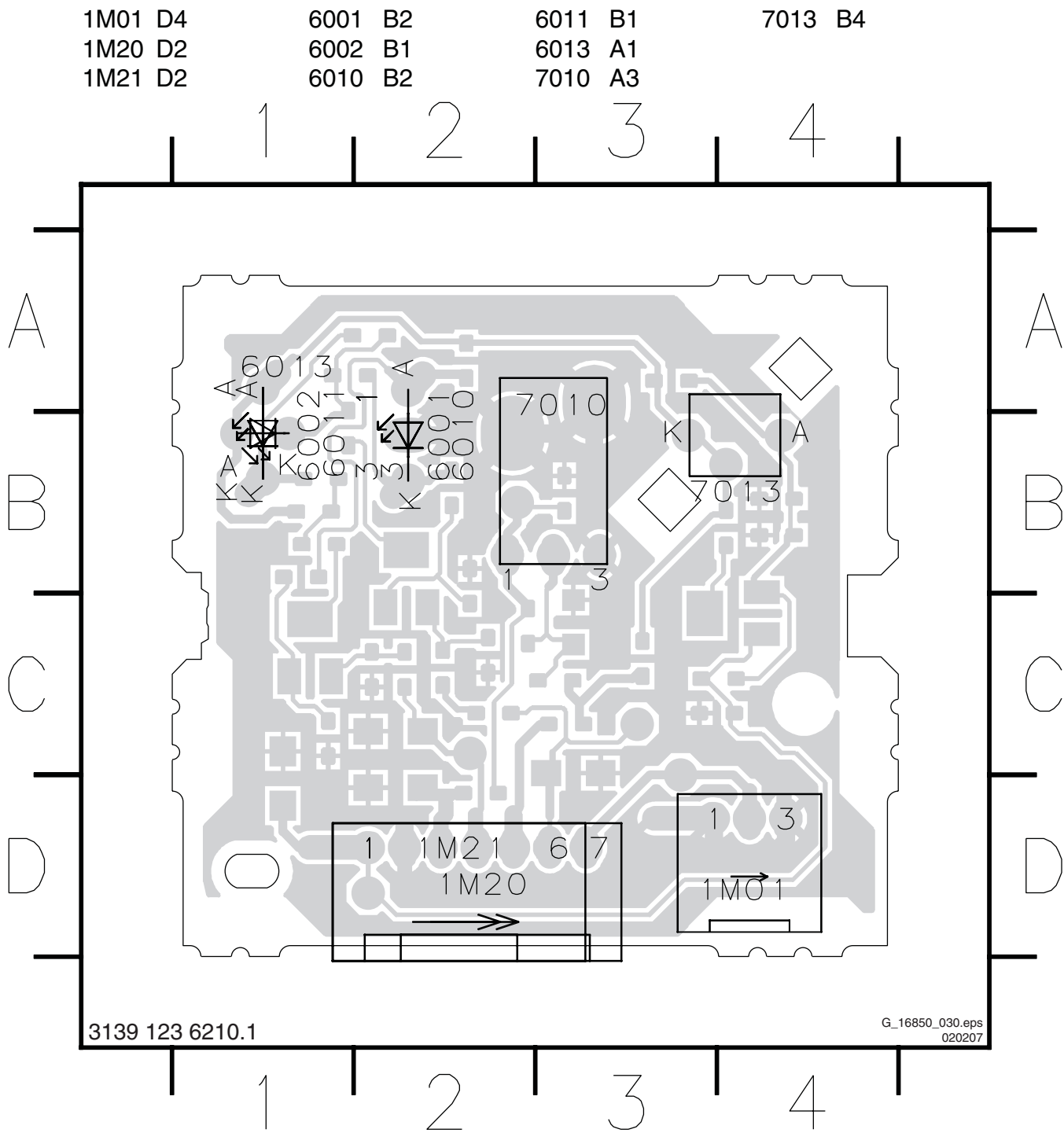


J IR/LED/LIGHT-SENSOR

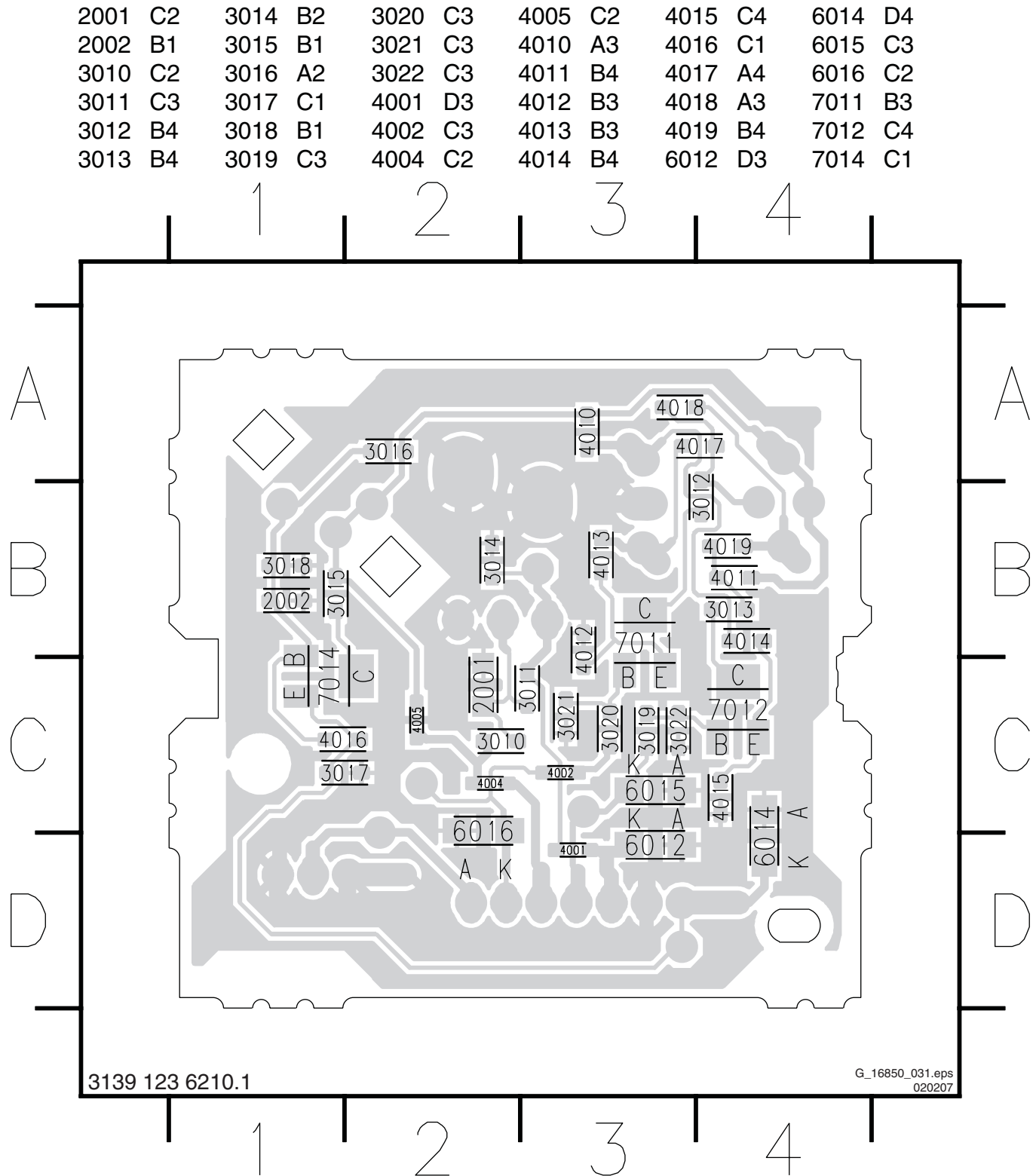


Personal Notes:

Layout Front IR / LED Panel (Top Side)



Layout Front IR / LED Panel (Bottom Side)



This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 30 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across the entire width of the page. The lines are thin and consistent in color and thickness. There are no margins, text, or other markings present on the paper.

8. Alignments

Index of this chapter:

- 8.1 General Alignment Conditions
- 8.2 Hardware Alignments
- 8.3 Software Alignments
- 8.4 Option Settings

Note: Figures below can deviate slightly from the actual situation, due to the different set executions.

General: The Service Default Mode (SDM) and Service Alignment Mode (SAM) are described in chapter 5. Menu navigation is done with the CURSOR UP, DOWN, LEFT or RIGHT keys of the remote control transmitter.

8.1 General Alignment Conditions

Perform all electrical adjustments under the following conditions:

- Power supply voltage (depends on region):
 - AP-NTSC: 120 V_{AC} or 230 V_{AC} / 50 Hz (± 10%).
 - AP-PAL-multi: 120 - 230 V_{AC} / 50 Hz (± 10%).
 - EU: 230 V_{AC} / 50 Hz (± 10%).
 - LATAM-NTSC: 120 - 230 V_{AC} / 50 Hz (± 10%).
 - US: 120 V_{AC} / 60 Hz (± 10%).
- Connect the set to the mains via an isolation transformer with low internal resistance.
- Allow the set to warm up for approximately 15 minutes.
- Measure voltages and waveforms in relation to correct ground (e.g. measure audio signals in relation to AUDIO_GND).

Caution: It is not allowed to use heatsinks as ground.
- Test probe: R_i > 10 Mohm, C_i < 20 pF.
- Use an isolated trimmer/screwdriver to perform alignments.

8.2 Hardware Alignments

There are no hardware alignments foreseen for this chassis, but below find an overview of the most important DC voltages on the SSB. These can be used for checking proper functioning of the DC/DC converters.

Description	Test Point	Specifications (V)			Diagram
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
+AUDIO_POWER	FB21	11.40	12.00	12.60	B02_DC-DC
-AUDIO_POWER	FB23	-11.40	-12.00	-12.60	B02_DC-DC
+12V_DISP	FB34	11.40	12.00	12.60	B02_DC-DC
+8V	F401	7.60	8.00	8.40	B04C_Audio Proc.
+5V_STANDBY	FB27	4.94	5.20	5.46	B02_DC-DC
+5V_SW	FB16	4.93	5.19	5.45	B02_DC-DC
+5V_D	I411	4.75	5.00	5.25	B04C_Audio Proc.
+5V_AUD	I410	4.75	5.00	5.25	B04C_Audio Proc.
+5V_TUN	I115	4.75	5.00	5.25	B03_Tuner IF
+3V3_STBY	FB13	3.10	3.30	3.50	B02_DC-DC
+3V3_SW	FB17	3.1	3.3	3.5	B02_DC-DC
+3V3_MOJO	FB19	3.1	3.3	3.5	B02_DC-DC
+3V3	FJ01	3.2	3.27	3.4	B03F_DVB-MOJO ¹⁾
+3V3FE	FF14	3.2	3.27	3.4	B03B_DVB-Demod ¹⁾
+1V8S_SW	FB11	1.70	1.80	1.90	B02_DC-DC
+1V2_MOJO	FB20	1.18	1.25	1.31	B02_DC-DC ¹⁾
+1V2_CORE	FG39	1.14	1.24	1.34	B03D_DVB-MOJO ¹⁾
VDISP	F210	11.40	12.00	12.60	B04B_Video proc.

Note

1). These voltages only apply to digital sets (LC7.2x chassis).

8.3 Software Alignments

With the software alignments of the Service Alignment Mode (SAM) the Tuner and RGB settings can be aligned.

To store the data: Use the RC button "Menu" to switch to the main menu and next, switch to "Stand-by" mode.

8.3.1 Tuner Adjustment (RF AGC Take Over Point)

Purpose: To keep the tuner output signal constant as the input signal amplitude varies.

The LC7.xx chassis comes with two tuner types: the UV1318S for the analogue sets (LC7.1x) and the TD1316AF for the hybrid sets (LC7.2x).

For the digital tuner TD1316AF, no alignment is necessary, as the AGC alignment is done automatically (standard value: "15"), even during analogue reception.

The analogue tuner UV1318S can also use the default value of "15", however in case of problems use the following method (use multimeter and RF generator):

- Apply a vision IF carrier of 38.9 MHz (105 dBuV = 178 mVrms) to test point F111 (input via 50 ohm coaxial cable terminated with an RC network of series 10nF with 120 ohm to ground).
- Measure voltage on pin 1 of the tuner.
- Adjust AGC (via SAM menu: TUNER -> AGC), until voltage on pin 1 is 3.3 +0.5/-1.0 V.
- Store settings and exit SAM.

8.3.2 RGB Alignment

Before alignment, choose "TV MENU" -> "Picture" and set:

- "Brightness" to "50".
- "Colour" to "50".
- "Contrast" to "100".

White Tone Alignment:

- Activate SAM.
- Select "RGB Align." -> "White Tone" and choose a colour temperature.
- Use a 100% white screen as input signal and set the following values:
 - All "White point" values initial to "256".
 - All "BlackL Offset" values to "0".

In case you have a colour analyser:

- Measure with a calibrated (phosphor- independent) colour analyser (e.g. Minolta CA-210) in the centre of the screen. Consequently, the measurement needs to be done in a dark environment.
- Adjust the correct x,y coordinates (while holding one of the White point registers R, G or B on "256") by means of decreasing the value of one or two other white points to the correct x,y coordinates (see table "White D alignment values"). Tolerance: dx: ± 0.004, dy: ± 0.004.
- Repeat this step for the other colour Temperatures that need to be aligned.
- When finished return to the SAM root menu and press STANDBY on the RC to store the aligned values to the NVM.

Table 8-1 White D alignment values

Value	Cool (11000 K)	Normal (9000 K)	Warm (6500 K)
x	0.276	0.287	0.314
y	0.282	0.296	0.324

If you do **not** have a colour analyser, you can use the default values. This is the next best solution. The default values are average values coming from production (statistics).

- Set the RED, GREEN and BLUE default values per temperature according to the values in the “Tint settings” table.
- When finished return to the SAM root menu and press STANDBY on the RC to store the aligned values to the NVM.

Table 8-2 Tint settings 42”

Colour Temp.	R	G	B
Cool	255	247	250
Normal	255	243	234
Warm	255	228	196

Black Level Offset Alignment

- Activate SAM.
- Select “RGB Align.” -> “BlackL Offset” and choose a colour.
- Set all “BlackL Offset” values per temperature according to the values in the “Black level offset settings” table.
- When finished return to the SAM root menu and press STANDBY on the RC to store the aligned values to the NVM.

Table 8-3 Black level offset settings 42”

Black-level offset	R	G	B
Black-level offset	3	-9	95

ADC YPbPr Gray Scale Alignment

When the grey scale is not correct, use this alignment:

- Activate SAM.
- Select “NVM Editor”.
- Enter address “26(dec)” (ADR).
- Set value (VAL) to “197(dec) ± 25”.
- Store (STORE) the value.

8.4 Option Settings

8.4.1 Introduction

The microprocessor communicates with a large number of I²C ICs in the set. To ensure good communication and to make digital diagnosis possible, the microprocessor has to know which ICs to address. The presence/absence of these specific ICs (or functions) is made known by the option codes.

Notes:

- After changing the option(s), save them with the STORE command.
- The new option setting becomes active after the TV is switched "off" and "on" again with the mains switch (the EAROM is then read again).

8.4.2 How To Set Option Codes

When the NVM is replaced, all options will require resetting. To be certain that the factory settings are reproduced exactly, you must set all option numbers. You can find the correct option numbers in table “Option Codes OP1...OP7” below.

How to Change Options Codes

An option code (or “option byte”) represents eight different options (bits). When you change these numbers directly, you can set all options very quickly. All options are controlled via seven option bytes (OP1... OP7).

Activate SAM and select “Options”. Now you can select the option byte (OP1.. OP7) with the CURSOR UP/ DOWN keys, and enter the new 3 digit (decimal) value. For the correct factory default settings, see the next table “Option codes OP1...OP7”. For more detailed information, see the second table “Option codes at bit level”. If an option is set (value “1”), it represents a certain decimal value.

When all the correct options (bits) are set, the sum of the decimal values of each Option Byte (OP) will give the option code.

If you do not have a picture (i.e. after an SSB or display exchange), it is required to set the display option code first after such a repair. Refer to section “Display Option Code Selection” in chapter 5 “Service Modes, Error Codes, and Fault Finding” for details. Refer to table “Option codes OP1 ...OP7 (for all LC7.1E models)” for the correct display option code.

Sets 12NC	Sets Type	Panel Type	Panel Code (Dec)	Option Byte						
LC07_PDP 42” (/10 - /12)				Group 1				Group 2		
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
867000025494	42PFP5332/10	SDI : 42 HD W2	083	003	007	011	223	009	000	003
		LG : 42 HD X4	084							
867000025495	42PFP5332/12	SDI : 42 HD W2	083	003	007	011	223	009	000	003
		LG : 42 HD X4	084							

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230407

Figure 8-1 Option codes OP1...OP7

Option Bit Overview

Below find an overview of the Option Codes on **bit** level.

Table 8-4 Option codes at bit level (OP1-OP4)

Option Byte & Bit	Dec. Value	Option Name	Description
Byte OP1			
Bit 7 (MSB)	128	Reserved	Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 6	64	CHINA	ON = SW is for CHINA only OFF = SW is for Non-China AP cluster
Bit 5	32	DTV_CHINA	ON = DTV_CHINA will be available (Reserved) OFF = DTV_CHINA will not be available
Bit 4	16	DTV_EU	ON = DTV will be available OFF = DTV will not be available
Bit 3	8	UK_PNP	ON = UK PNP is available OFF = UK PNP is not available
Bit 2	4	VIRGIN_MODE	ON = Virgin Mode (PNP) is available OFF = Virgin Mode (PNP) is not available
Bit 1	2	ACI	ON = ACI is available OFF = ACI is not available
Bit 0 (LSB)	1	ATS	ON = ATS is available OFF = ATS is not available
Total DEC Value			
Byte OP2			
Bit 7 (MSB)	128	1080P	ON = 1080p is available OFF = 1080p is not available
Bit 6	64	LIGHT_SENSOR	ON = Light Sensor is available OFF = Light Sensor is not available
Bit 5	32	AMBILIGHT	ON = Ambilight Feature will be available OFF = Ambilight Feature will not be available
Bit 4	16	BACKLIGHT_DIMMING	ON = Backlight Dimming is available OFF = Backlight Dimming is not available
Bit 3	8	HUE	ON = Hue is available OFF = Hue is not available
Bit 2	4	2D3DCF	ON = 3D Comb Filter is available OFF = 2D Comb Filter is available
Bit 1	2	WSSB	ON = WSS is available OFF = WSS is not available
Bit 0 (LSB)	1	WIDE_SCREEN	ON = TV is 16x9 set OFF = TV is 4x3 set
Total DEC Value			
Byte OP3			
Bit 7 (MSB)	128	CVI2	ON=CVI1 (YPbPr) (For ROW)
Bit 6	64	Reserved	Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 5	32	Reserved	Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 4	16	VCHIP	ON = VChip is available OFF = VChip is not available
Bit 3	8	VIDEO_TEXT	ON = Video-TXT is available OFF = Video-TXT is not available
Bit 2	4	STEREO_DBX	ON = Stereo DBX detection is available (LATAM) OFF = Stereo DBX detection is not available
Bit 1	2	STEREO_NICAM_2CS	ON = Stereo NICAM 2CS detection is available (EU/AP/China) OFF = Stereo NICAM 2CS detection is not available
Bit 0 (LSB)	1	LIP_SYNC	ON = Lip Sync is available OFF = Lip Sync is not available
Total DEC Value			
Byte OP4			
Bit 7 (MSB)	128	HDMI2	ON = HDMI2 is available OFF = HDMI2 is not available
Bit 6	64	HDMI1	ON = HDMI1 is available OFF = HDMI1 is not available
Bit 5	32	VGA	ON = VGA is available OFF = VGA is not available
Bit 4	16	SVHS3	ON = SVHS3 is available OFF = SVHS3 is not available
Bit 3	8	AV3	ON = AV3 is available OFF = AV3 is not available
Bit 2	4	CVI	ON = CVI is available OFF = CVI is not available
Bit 1	2	SVHS2	ON = SVHS2 is available OFF = SVHS2 is not available
Bit 0 (LSB)	1	AV2	ON = AV2 is available OFF = AV2 is not available
Total DEC Value			

Table 8-5 Option codes at bit level (OP5-OP7)

Option Byte & Bit	Dec. Value	Option Name	Description
Byte OP5			
Bit 7 (MSB)	128	NVM_CHECK	ON = NVM (range) checking is available OFF = NVM (range) checking is not available
Bit 6	64	Reserved	Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 5	32	Reserved	Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 4	16	MP_ALIGN	ON = Using multi-point alignment for Gamma & White Point OFF = Using old way for Gamma (pre-defined) & WP alignment
Bit 3	8	SYS_RECVRV	ON = System Recovery is available OFF = System Recovery is not available
Bit 2	4	SL_WIRED	ON = BDS Smart Loader Wired is available OFF = BDS Smart Loader Wired is not available
Bit 1	2	HOTEL	ON = Hotel/BDS is available OFF = Hotel/BDS is not available
Bit 0 (LSB)	1	SS_DEMO	ON = Split Screen Demo is available OFF = Split Screen is not available
Total DEC Value			
Byte OP6			
Bit 7 (MSB)	128	Reserved	Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 6	64	Reserved	Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 5	32	Reserved	Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 4	16	Reserved	Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 3	8	TUNER PROFILE	0 = ATV_EU_PHILIPS UV1318S/AIH-3 1 = ATV_EU_Panasonic EN57K28G3F2 = DTV_EU_PHILIPS TD1316AF/IHP-24 = ATV_AP_PHILIPS UV1316E/AIH-45 = ATV_AP_Tuner2 (Reserved)6 = ATV_CHINA_ALPS TEDE9-286B7 = ATV_CHINA_Tuner2 (Reserved)8 = ATV_LATAM_PHILIPS UV1338/AIH-4 9 = ATV_LATAM_Tuner2 (Reserved)10 = DTV_CHINA_Tuner1 (Reserved)11 = DTV_CHINA_Tuner2 (Reserved)12 = Not Used (Reserved)13 = Not Used (Reserved)14 = Not Used (Reserved)15 = Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 2	4		
Bit 1	2		
Bit 0 (LSB)	1		
Total DEC Value			
Byte OP7			
Bit 7 (MSB)	128	Reserved	Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 6	64	Reserved	Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 5	32	Reserved	Not Used (Reserved)
Bit 4	16	CABINET PROFILE	0 = Cabinet_Profile_26_LCD_ME7 1 = Cabinet_Profile_32_LCD_ME7 2 = Cabinet_Profile_37_42_47_LCD_ME73 = Cabinet_Profile_42_50_PDP_ME7 4 = Cabinet_Profile_26_LCD_ME5P5 - 32 = Reserved
Bit 3	8		
Bit 2	4		
Bit 1	2		
Bit 0 (LSB)	1		
Total DEC Value			

9. Circuit Descriptions, Abbreviation List, and IC Data Sheets

Index of this chapter:

- 9.1 Introduction
- 9.2 PDP Power Supply
- 9.3 DC/DC converters
- 9.4 Front-End
- 9.5 Video Processing
- 9.6 Memory addressing
- 9.7 Audio Processing
- 9.8 HDMI
- 9.9 Abbreviation List
- 9.10 IC Data Sheets

Notes:

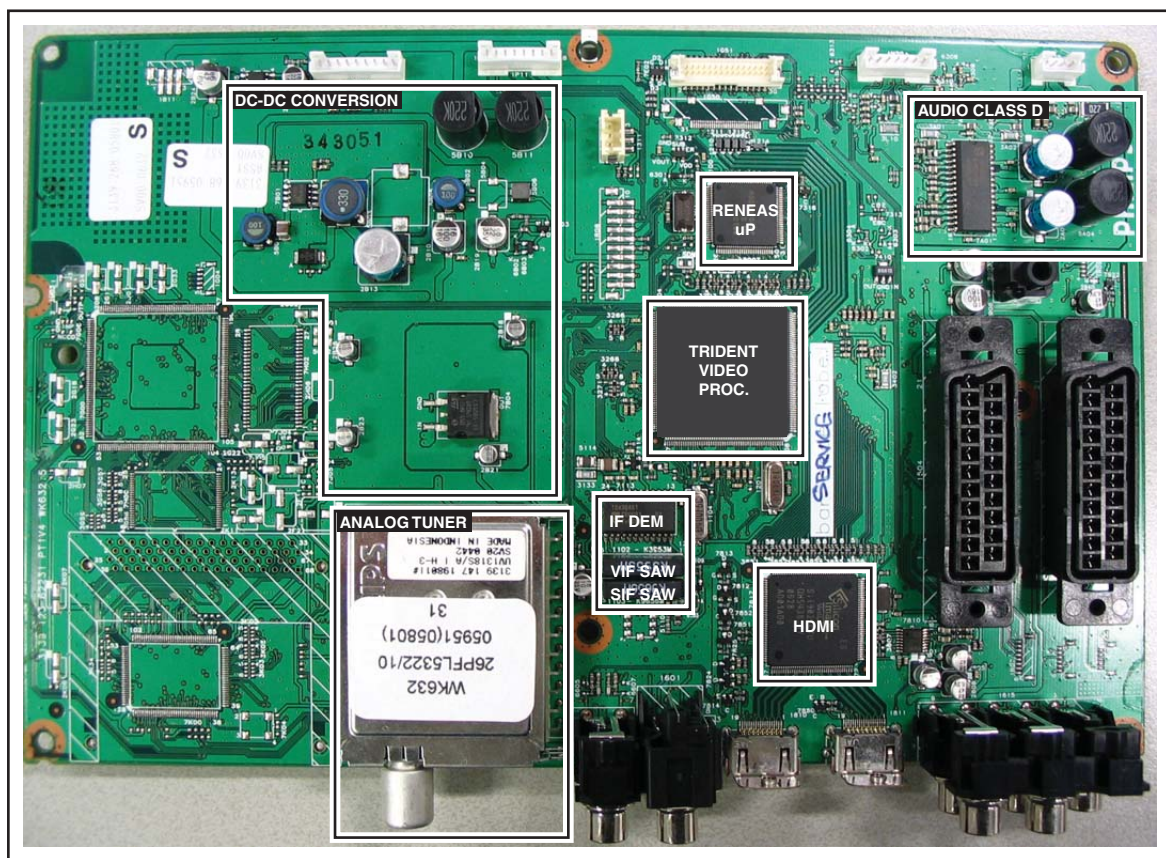
- Only **new** circuits (circuits that are not published recently) are described.
- Figures can deviate slightly from the actual situation, due to different set executions.
- For a good understanding of the following circuit descriptions, please use the Wiring, Block (chapter 6) and Circuit Diagrams (chapter 7). Where necessary, you will find a separate drawing for clarification.

9.1 Introduction

The LC7.x (development name "LC07") is a new global chassis for the year 2007 (LC7.1 is the analogue range, LC7.2 is the digital range). It is the successor of the LC4.x chassis, and covers a screen size of 26 to 47 inch for LCD and 42 to 50 inch for Plasma sets with a new styling called "ME7". Some key components are:

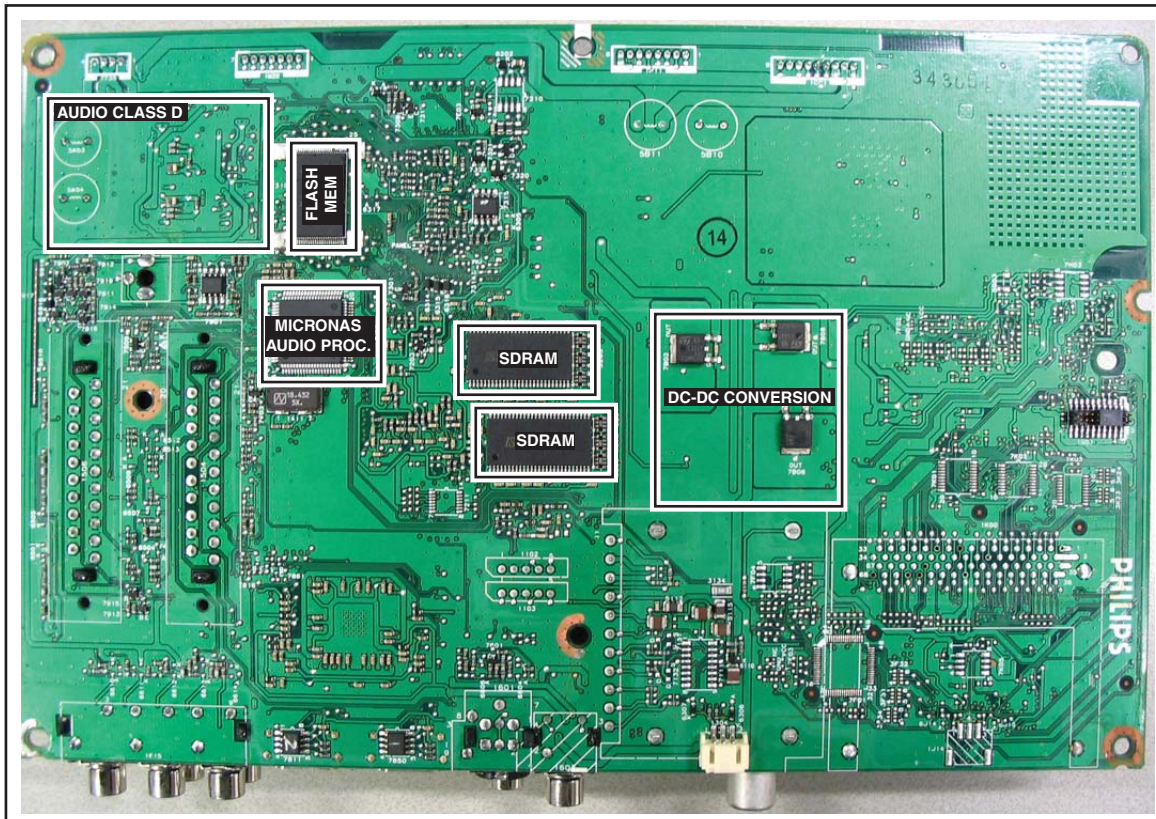
- **Audio:** Sound processing is performed by a multi-standard sound processor MSP4450 (item 7411)
- **Video:** Video processing is performed by the Trident video processor SVP CV32-LF (item 7202).

For analogue reception, a standard IF demodulator is used, whereas digital input signals (DVB-T; LC7.2x chassis) are processed through a COFDM channel decoder together with an MPEG decoder (integrated on the SSB). A so-called "Reneas" microprocessor performs the control functionality.



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Figure 9-1 SSB top view



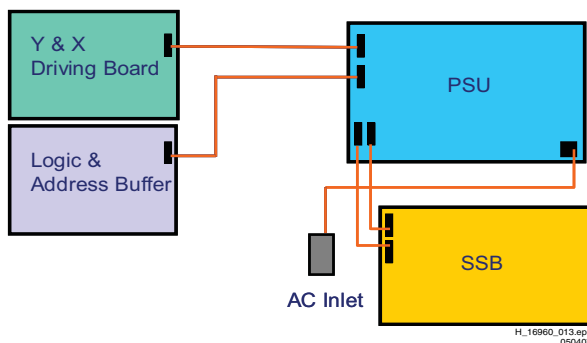
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Figure 9-2 SSB bottom view

9.2 PDP Power Supply

The Power Supply Unit (PSU) in this chassis is a buy-in and is a black-box for Service. It belongs to the PDP and when defective, a new panel must be ordered and the defective panel must be returned for repair, unless one of the fuses of the unit is broken. Always replace the fuse with one of the correct specifications! This part is commonly available in the regular market. For the correct order number, refer to the SDI PDP Service Manual (order code see front page of this manual). The 42" and 50" supply units have different specifications.

Figure "Overview of PSU connectivity" shows the connectivity of the Power Supply Unit with the other panels in the set.



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Figure 9-3 Overview of PSU connectivity

All Power Supply Units deliver the following voltages / signals to the chassis:

- +12 V to SSB (+12V_DISP).

- +12 V and -12 V to Audio Supply (-AUDIO_POWER, +AUDIO_POWER).
- + 5 V switch voltage (+5V+SW).
- +5.2 V standby voltage (+5V_STANDBY).

9.3 DC/DC converters

A switch generates the +5.2 V (+5V_SW) from the +5.2 V (+5V_STANDBY) supply voltage. For LCD sets, this switch is mounted on-board the SSB. For PDP sets, this switch is mounted on the Power Supply Panel. This results in the +5V_STANDBY (and +5V_SW for PDP sets) voltage(s), coming from the Power Supply Unit, is (are) used as input for the on-board DC/DC converters.

They deliver the following voltages to the board:

- +3.3 V (+3V3_STBY)
- +5.2 V (+5V_SW) (only for LCD sets)
- +1.8 V (+1V8S_SW)
- +34 V (+VTUN)
- +3.3 V (+3V3_SW)
- +3.3 V (+3V3_MOJO)
- +1.2 V (+1V2_MOJO)

An overview can be found in figure "DC-DC converter block diagram".

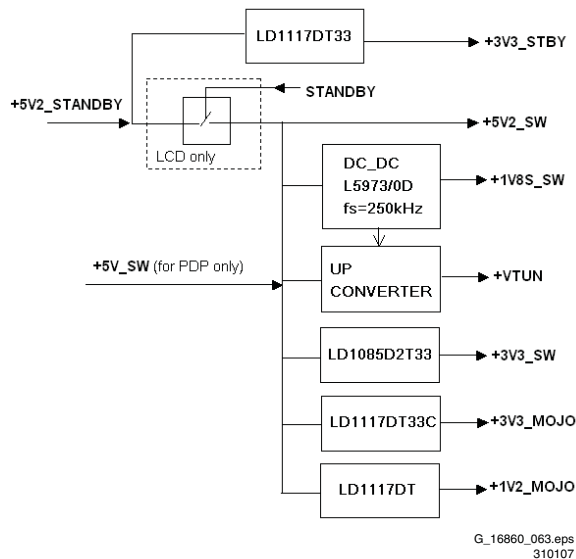


Figure 9-4 DC-DC converter block diagram

The +5 V switch, needed for the switch voltages, is for LCD sets physically mounted on the SSB, whereas for the PDP sets it is physically mounted on the PSU board.

9.4 Front-End

This chassis uses different tuners depending on the region. An overview of region-dependency can be found in table “Tuner diversity”.

Table 9-1 Tuner diversity

Region	Tuner	Type
Europe	TD1316AF	Hybrid
	UV1318S	analogue
AP	UV1316E	analogue
China	TEDE9	analogue
Latam	UV1338	analogue

For a general outline of tuner applications in this chassis see figure “Tuner IF diagram”.

In the LC7.1x chassis (analogue sets), the signal coming from the tuner is fed to the IF demodulator (through the SAW filters) and then passed to the Trident Video Processor.

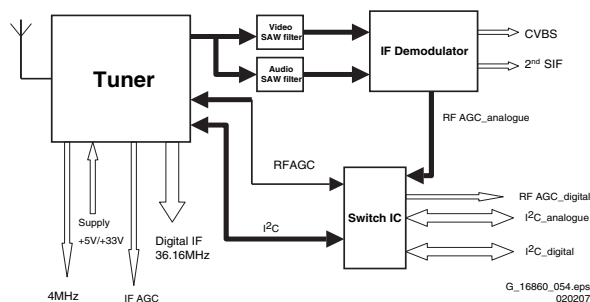


Figure 9-5 Tuner IF diagram

9.4.1 Video IF Amplifier

The IF-filter is integrated in a SAW (Surface Acoustic Wave) filter. One for filtering IF-video (item 1102) and one for IF-audio (item 1103). The type of these filters depends on the standard to be received (region-dependency). Some filters can be switched to another standard, what makes them suitable for

applications in multi-standard platforms. An overview of the SAW filter diversity can be found in table “SAW filter diversity”.

Table 9-2 SAW filter diversity

SAW filter	Switching Y/N	Region	Video/Audio
OFWK3953M	No	Europe	Video
OFWK9656M	Yes	Europe	Audio
OFWK7265L	Yes	AP	Video
OFWK9361L	No	AP	Sound
OFWK3956L	No	China	Video
OFWK3955L	No	China	Video
OFWK9352L	No	China	Audio
OFWM1967L	No	LATAM	Video/Audio

Switching is done by the microcontroller via SAW_SW. In table “SAW filter switching” is explained how to address the different system standards.

Table 9-3 SAW filter switching

Region	SAW_SW	System
Europe	1	L'
	0	other systems
AP	1	B/G, D/K, I
	0	M/N
China	1	B/G, D/K, I
	0	M/N
LATAM	n.a.	M/N

The pin assignment of all analogue tuners is equal and can be found in table “Pin assignment analogue tuners”.

Table 9-4 Pin assignment analogue tuners

Pin number	Description	DC voltage (V)
1	RF AGC voltage	3.3 - 4.5 (weak or no signal) < 3.3 (strong signal)
2	n.c.	
3	I ² C-bus address select	0
4	SCL	0 to 3.3
5	SDA	0 to 3.3
6	n.c.	
7	supply voltage	5 ±0.25
8	n.c.	
9	tuning supply voltage	33
10	n.c.	
11	TV IF output	

9.4.2 Automatic Gain Control

In the LC7.1x chassis (analogue sets), the tuner receives an external AGC voltage, coming from the demodulator, to perform automatic gain control.

9.5 Video Processing

The video processing is completely handled by the Trident SVP CX32 video processor which features:

- CVBS-input for analogue signals.
- RGB-input for digital (DVB-T) signals (used in the LC7.2x chassis).
- Motion and “edge-adaptive” de-interlacing.
- Integrated ADC.
- Built-in 8-bit LVDS transmitter.
- Colour stretch.
- Skin colour enhancement.
- 3D Digital Comb Video Decoder.
- Interlaced and Progressive Scan refresh.
- TeleText decoding.
- OSD and VBI/Closed Caption.

9.5.1 Video Application

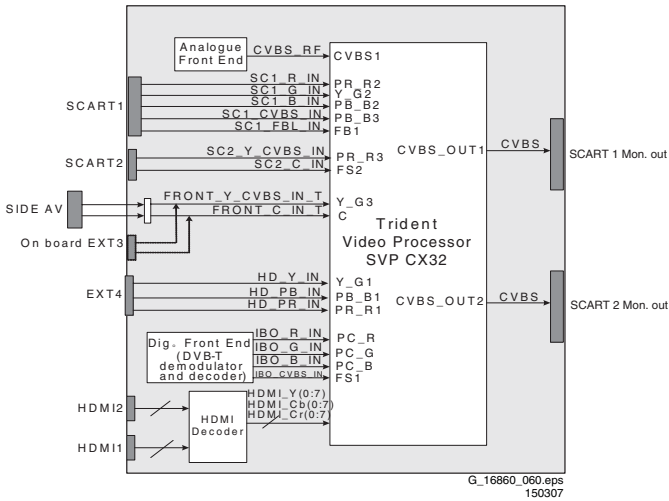


Figure 9-6 Block diagram video processing

“Block diagram video processing” shows the input and output signals to and from the Trident Video Processor in EU applications.

During analogue reception, a CVBS signal coming from the analogue front-end is fed to the video processor via pin CVBS1. During digital reception (applicable to LC7.2x chassis), the video signal coming from the MPEG decoder (MOJO) is fed to the video processor via pins FS1, PC_B, PC_G and PC_R.

The video processor also interfaces the SCART1 & 2 input, side AV, EXT4 (HD where applicable) and HDM I1 & 2 input. Through the SCART1 & 2 connectors, a monitor output is foreseen.

9.6 Memory addressing

Figure “Memory block diagram” shows the interconnection between the microprocessor, the FLASH memory, the Trident Video Processor and the SDRAM.

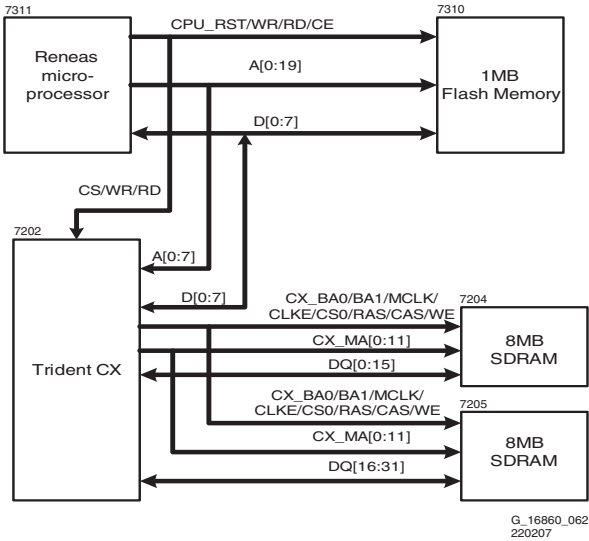


Figure 9-7 Memory block diagram

Control signals CPU_RST, WR, RD and CE, address lines A[0:19] and data lines D[0:7] are used for transferring data between the microprocessor (item 7311) and the flash memory

(item 7310). Control signals CS, WR and RD, address lines A[0:7] and data lines D[0:7] are used for transferring data between the Trident Video Processor (item 7202) and the microprocessor (item 7311). Control signals CX_BA0, CX_BA1, CX_MCLK, CX_CLKE, CX_CS0, CX_RAS, CX_CAS and CX_WE, address lines CX_MA[0:11] and data lines DQ[0:15] are used for transferring data between the Trident Video Processor and the SDRAM ICs (items 7204 and 7205).

9.7 Audio Processing

The audio decoding is done entirely via the Multistandard Sound Processor (MSP) 4450P (item 7411).

This processor covers the processing of both analogue and (NICAM) digital input signals by processing the (analogue) IF signal-in to processed (analogue) AF-out (baseband audio). An internal 40 ms (stereo) audio delay line (LIP SYNC) is foreseen and therefore no external delay line is necessary.

All internal clock signals are derived from an external 18.432 MHz oscillator, which, in NICAM or I²S-mode, on its turn is locked to the corresponding source.

The following functionality is included:

- Automatic Standard Detection (ASD) automatically detects the actual broadcasted TV standard
- Automatic Sound Select (ASS) automatically switches (without any I²C-bus action) between mono/stereo/bilingual mode when the broadcast mode changes.

9.7.1 Audio Application

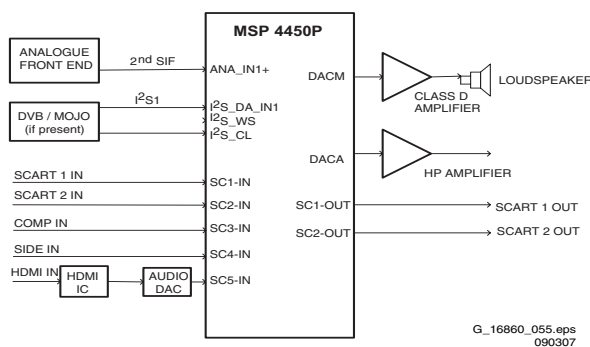


Figure 9-8 Block diagram audio processing - EU application

In EU applications, the MSP features:

- Sound IF input for signals coming from the analogue front-end
- Three I²S-inputs for signals ("DATA", "CLK" and "WS") coming from the MOJO in case of digital reception
- Five analogue inputs: for EXT1 to EXT4 and HDMI
- Loudspeaker output path
- Headphone output path
- SCART-1 output path (RF)
- SCART-2 output path (WYSIWYG = monitor).

Digital audio signals coming from HDMI sources are fed to a digital-to-analogue converter and then fed to the MSP.

In case of reception of digital TV signals, digital audio signals coming from the MOJO are directly fed to the MSP via the I2S_DA_IN1, I2S_WS1 and I2S_CL1 lines. This ensures a "true digital path".

The microprocessor (item 7311) controls the audio part with the following control lines:

- MUTE_n: used to mute the Class D amplifiers
- ANTI_PLOP: used to detect any DC failure in the Class D amplifiers
- DC_PROT: used to detect any DC failure in the Class D amplifiers.

9.7.2 Audio Amplifier

The audio amplifier is an integrated class-D amplifier (TDA8932T, item 7A01). It combines a good performance with a high efficiency, resulting in a big reduction in heat generation.

Principle

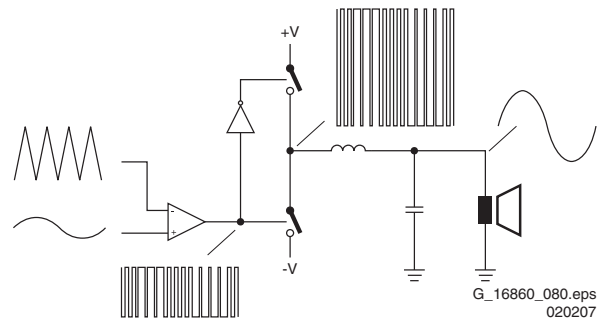


Figure 9-9 Principle Class-D Amplifier

The Class D amplifier works by varying the duty cycle of a Pulse Width Modulated (PWM) signal.

By comparing the input voltage to a triangle wave, the amplifier increases duty cycle to increase output voltage, and decreases duty cycle to decrease output voltage.

The output transistors of a Class D amplifier switch from 'full off' to 'full on' (saturated) and then back again, spending very little time in the linear region in between. Therefore, very little power is lost to heat. If the transistors have a low 'on' resistance (RDS(ON)), little voltage is dropped across them, further reducing losses.

A Low Pass Filter at the output passes only the average of the output wave, which is an amplified version of the input signal. In order to keep the distortion low, negative feedback is applied.

The **advantage** of Class D is increased efficiency (= less heat dissipation). Class D amplifiers can drive the same output power as a Class AB amplifier using less supply current.

The **disadvantage** is the large output filter. The main reason for this filter is that the switching waveform results in maximum current flow. This causes more loss in the load, which causes lower efficiency. An LC filter with a cut-off frequency less than the Class D switching frequency, allows the switching current to flow through the filter instead of the load, thus reducing the overall loss and increasing the efficiency.

DC-protection

A DC-detection circuit is foreseen to protect the speakers. It is built around three transistors (items 7A05 to 7A07) and generates a protection signal (DC_PROT) to the microprocessor in case of a DC failure in the Class D amplifiers.

9.8 HDMI

9.8.1 Introduction

Note: Text below is an excerpt from the "HDMI Specification" that is issued by the HDMI founders (see <http://www.hdmi.org>).

The High-Definition Multimedia Interface is developed for transmitting digital signals from audiovisual sources to television sets, projectors and other video displays. HDMI can carry high quality multi-channel audio data and can carry all standard and high-definition consumer electronics video formats. Content protection technology is available. HDMI can also carry control and status information in both directions.

- HDMI is backward compatible with DVI (1.0). Compared with DVI, HDMI offers extra:
- YUV 4:4:4 (3 x 8-bit) or 4:2:2 (up to 2 x 12-bit), where DVI offers only RGB 4:4:4 (3 x 8 bit).
 - Digital audio in CD quality (16-bit, 32/44.1/48 kHz), higher quality available (8 channels, 192 kHz).
 - Remote control via CEC bus (Consumer Electronics Control): allows user to control all HDMI devices with the TV's remote control and menus.
 - Smaller connector (SCART successor).
 - Less cables: e.g. from 10 audio/9 video cables to 3 HDMI cables.

9.8.2 Implementation

- The IC used is the Sil 9025 (Silicon Image) third generation HDMI receiver (item 7817 on the SSB) with following features:
- Dual HDMI input connector.
 - Two EEPROMS to support EDID.
 - HDMI audio.
 - I²S output to DACs which operating freq. of 32 to 192 kHz.
 - Integrated HDCP decryption engine.
 - Built-in pre-programmed HDCP keys for copy protection.
 - Colour space conversion RGB to YCbCr.
 - "Hot Plug Reset" signal.

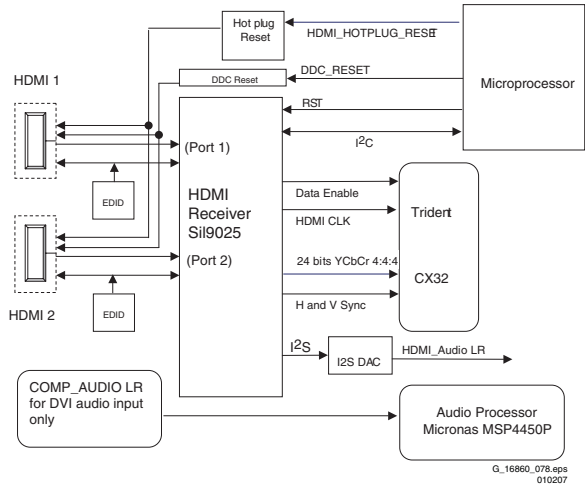


Figure 9-10 HDMI implementation

HDMI connectors 1 and 2 are connected to resp. ports 1 and 2 of the HDMI receiver. The ports cannot be activated at the same moment. Switching is controlled by software. "Hot Plug Reset" and "DDC Reset" are controlled by the microprocessor.

The HDMI receiver will convert all RGB or YCbCr 4:2:2 signals to 24-bit YCbCr 4:4:4. When it receives a YCbCr 4:4:4 signal it will just pass the signal directly to the Trident Video Processor.

9.9 Abbreviation List

1080i	1080 visible lines, interlaced
1080p	1080 visible lines, progressive scan
2CS	2 Carrier Sound
2DNR	Spatial (2D) Noise Reduction
3DNR	Temporal (3D) Noise Reduction
480i	480 visible lines, interlaced
480p	480 visible lines, progressive scan
AARA	Automatic Aspect Ratio Adaptation: algorithm that adapts aspect ratio to remove horizontal black bars; keeping up the original aspect ratio
ACI	Automatic Channel Installation: algorithm that installs TV channels directly from a cable network by means of a predefined TXT page
ADC	analogue to Digital Converter
AFC	Automatic Frequency Control: control signal used to tune to the correct frequency
AGC	Automatic Gain Control: algorithm that controls the video input of the feature box
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AUO	Acer Unipack Optronics
AP	Asia Pacific
AR	Aspect Ratio: 4 by 3 or 16 by 9
ASD	Automatic Standard Detection
AV	Audio Video
B/G	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 5.5 MHz
BTSC	Broadcast Television System Committee
CAM	Conditional Access Module
CBA	Circuit Board Assembly (or PWB)
CEC	Consumer Electronics Control bus; remote control bus on HDMI connections
CI	Common Interface; E.g PCMCIA slot for a CAM in a set top box
CL	Constant Level: audio output to connect with an external amplifier
CLUT	Colour Look Up Table
ComPair	Computer aided rePair
COFDM	Coded Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing; A multiplexing technique that distributes the data to be transmitted over many carriers
CSM	Customer Service Mode
CVBS	Composite Video Blanking and Synchronisation
CVBS-MON	CVBS monitor signal
CVBS-TER-OUT	CVBS terrestrial out
CVI	Component Video Input
DAC	Digital to analogue Converter
DBE	Dynamic Bass Enhancement: extra low frequency amplification
DDC	Display Data Channel; is a part of the "Plug and Play" feature
DFU	Directions For Use: owner's manual
DNR	Dynamic Noise Reduction
DRAM	Dynamic RAM
DSP	Digital Signal Processing
DST	Dealer Service Tool: special (European) remote control designed for service technicians
DTS	Digital Theatre Sound
DVB(T)	Digital Video Broadcast; An MPEG2 based standard for transmitting digital audio and video. T= Terrestrial
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
DVI	Digital Visual Interface
DW	Double Window

ED	Enhanced Definition: 480p, 576p	NICAM	Near Instantaneous Compounded
EDID	Extended Display Identification Data (VESA standard)		Audio Multiplexing. This is a digital sound system, used mainly in Europe.
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable and Programmable Read Only Memory	NTSC	National Television Standard Committee. Colour system used mainly in North America and Japan.
EU	EUrope		Colour carrier NTSC M/N = 3.579545 MHz, NTSC 4.43 = 4.433619 MHz (this is a VCR norm, it is not transmitted off-air)
EXT	EXTeRnal (source), entering the set by SCART or by cinches (jacks)		
FBL	Fast Blanking: DC signal accompanying RGB signals		
FBL-TXT	Fast Blanking Teletext	NVM	Non Volatile Memory: IC containing TV related data (for example, options)
FLASH	FLASH memory		Open Circuit
FM	Field Memory / Frequency Modulation	O/C	On/Off control signal for the LED
FMR	FM Radio	ON/OFF LED	Over the Air Download
FRC	Frame Rate Converter	OAD	On Screen Display
FTV	Flat TeleVision	OSD	Phase Alternating Line. Colour system used mainly in Western Europe
H	H_sync to the module	PAL	(colour carrier = 4.433619 MHz) and South America (colour carrier PAL M = 3.575612 MHz and PAL N = 3.582056 MHz)
HD	High Definition: 720p, 1080i, 1080p		Personal Computer
HDCP	High-bandwidth Digital Content Protection; A "key" encoded into the HDMI/DVI signal that prevents video data piracy. If a source is HDCP coded and connected via HDMI/DVI without the proper HDCP decoding, the picture is put into a "snow vision" mode or changed to a low resolution. For normal content distribution, the source and the display device must be enabled for HDCP "software key" decoding	PC	Printed Circuit Board (or PWB)
		PCB	Plasma Display Panel
		PDP	Picture In Graphic
		PIG	Picture In Picture
		PIP	Phase Locked Loop. Used, for example, in FST tuning systems. The customer can directly provide the desired frequency
		PLL	Power Supply Unit
HDMI	High Definition Multimedia Interface, digital audio and video interface	PSU	Printed Wiring Board (or PCB)
HP	Head Phone	PWB	Random Access Memory
I	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 6.0 MHz	RAM	Remote Control transmitter
I2C	Integrated IC bus	RC	Remote Control system 5 (6), the signal from the remote control receiver
I2S	Integrated IC Sound bus	RC5 (6)	Radio Frequency
IBO(Z)	Intelligent Bolt On module. Z= Zapper; module for DVB reception.	RF	Red, Green, and Blue. The primary colour signals for TV. By mixing levels of R, G, and B, all colours (Y/C) are reproduced.
IC	Integrated Circuit	RGB	Red, Green, Blue, Horizontal sync, and Vertical sync
IF	Intermediate Frequency		Read Only Memory
IR	Infra Red	RGBHV	Service Alignment Mode
IRQ	Interrupt ReQuest		SandCastle: two-level pulse derived from sync signals
Last Status	The settings last chosen by the customer and read and stored in RAM or in the NVM. They are called at start-up of the set to configure it according the customers wishes	ROM	SCART output of the MSP audio IC
		SAM	SCART output of the MSP audio IC
		SC	Short Circuit
LATAM	LATin America	SC1-OUT	Clock signal on I2C bus
LC07	Philips chassis name for LCD TV 2007 project	SC2-OUT	Standard Definition: 480i, 576i
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display	S/C	Data signal on I2C bus
LED	Light Emitting Diode	SCL	Samsung Display Industry
L/L'	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 6.5 MHz. L' is Band I, L is all bands except for Band I	SD	Service Default Mode
LPL	LG Philips LCD	SDA	Synchronous DRAM
LS	Loud Speaker	SDI	SEquence Couleur Avec Memoire. Colour system used mainly in France and Eastern Europe. Colour carriers = 4.406250 MHz and 4.250000 MHz
LVDS	Low Voltage Differential Signalling, data transmission system for high speed and low EMI communication.	SDM	Sound Intermediate Frequency
		SDRAM	Switch Mode Power Supply
M/N	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 4.5 MHz	SECAM	SouND
MOSFET	Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor		Self Oscillating Power Supply
MPEG	Motion Pictures Experts Group	SIF	Sony Philips Digital InterFace
MSP	Multi-standard Sound Processor: ITT sound decoder	SMPS	Static RAM
MUTE	MUTE Line	SND	Small Signal Board
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Association: Trade agreement between Canada, USA and Mexico	SOPS	Stand-by
		S/PDIF	Super Video Home System
		SRAM	Sub Woofer / SoftWare / Switch
		SSB	Total Harmonic Distortion
		STBY	TeleteXT
		SVHS	Microprocessor
		SW	
		THD	
		TXT	
NC	Not Connected	uP	

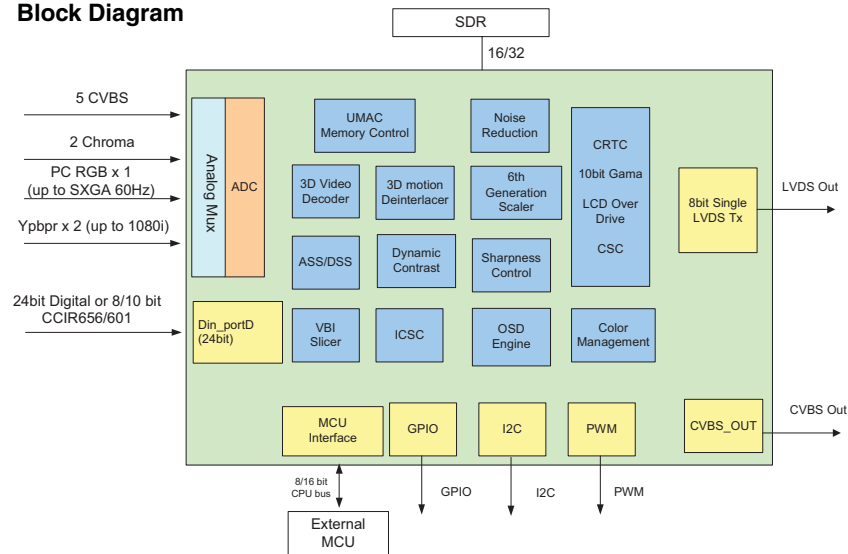
VL	Variable Level out: processed audio output toward external amplifier
VCR	Video Cassette Recorder
VGA	Video Graphics Array
WD	Watch Dog
WYSIWYR	What You See Is What You Record: record selection that follows main picture and sound
XTAL	Quartz crystal
YPbPr	Component video (Y= Luminance, Pb/Pr= Colour difference signals B-Y and R-Y, other amplitudes w.r.t. to YUV)
Y/C	Video related signals: Y consists of luminance signal, blanking level and sync; C consists of colour signal.
Y-OUT	Luminance-signal
YUV	Baseband component video (Y= Luminance, U/V= Colour difference signals)

9.10 IC Data Sheets

This section shows the internal block diagrams and pin layouts of ICs that are drawn as "black boxes" in the electrical diagrams (with the exception of "memory" and "logic" ICs).

9.10.1 Diagram B04B, Type SVP CX32 (IC7202), Trident Video processor

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration

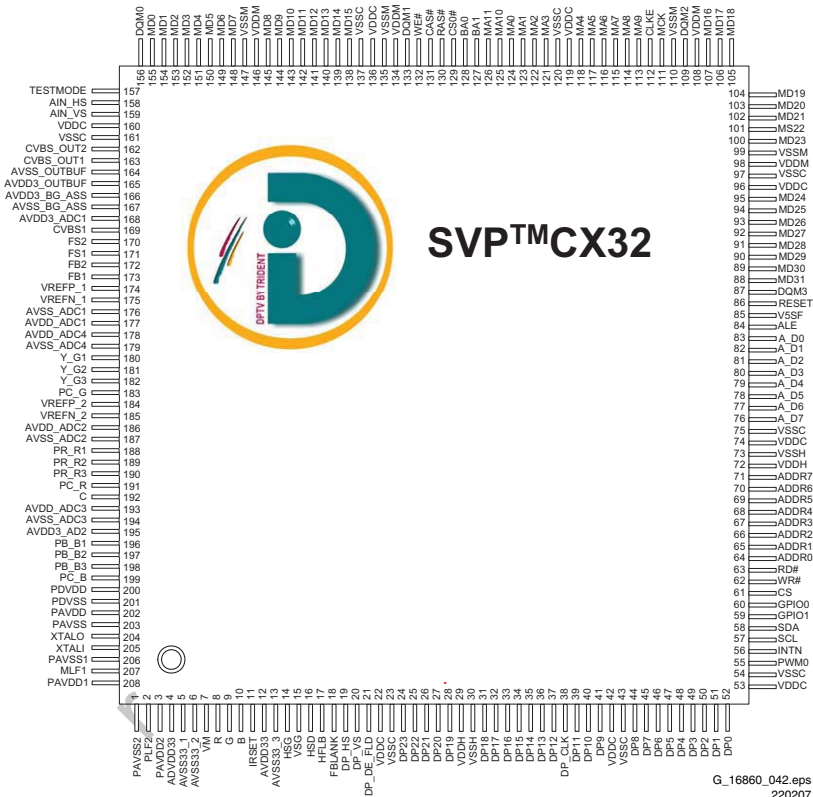


Figure 9-11 Internal block diagram and pin configuration

9.10.2 Diagram B04C, Type MSP4450P (IC7411), Micronas Sound Processor

Block Diagram

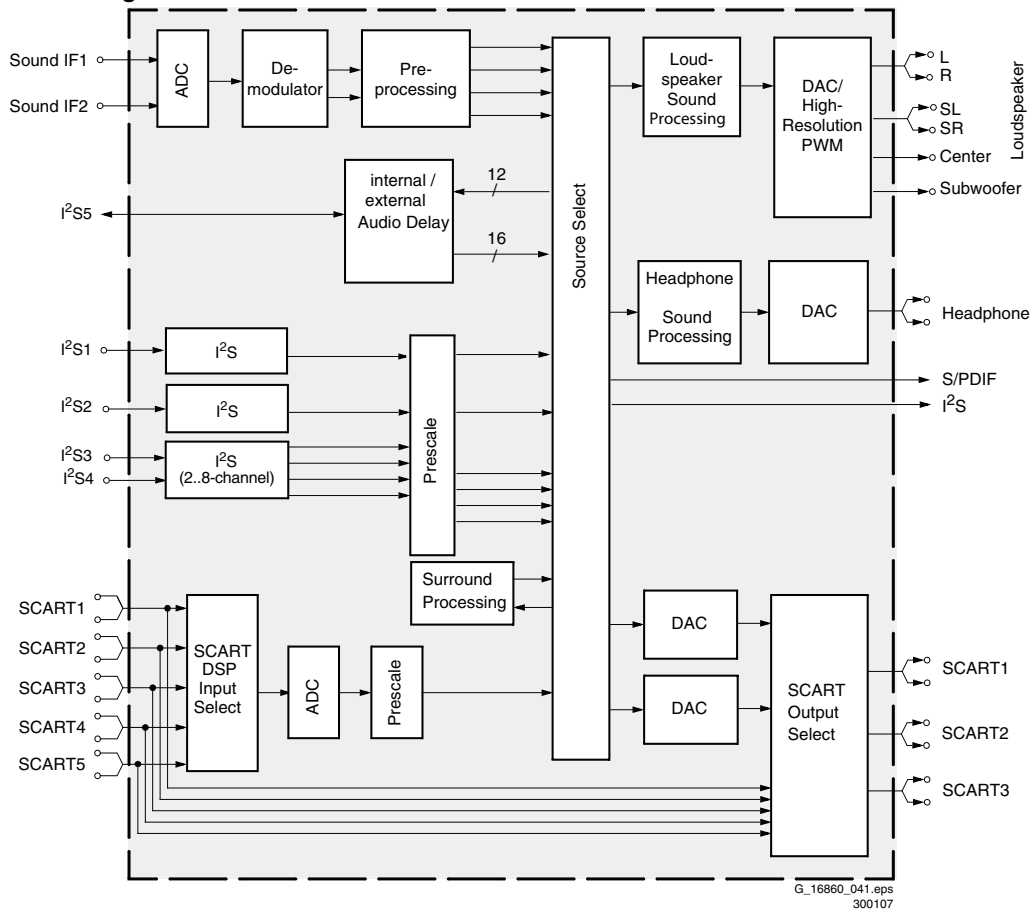


Figure 9-12 Internal block diagram

Block Diagram

Pin Configuration

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
72	ASND	68	AVCC	64	ASND	60	AVCC
71	R1XC+	67	R1X1+	63	R1X0+	59	R1XC+
70	R1XC-	66	AVCC	62	R1X0-	58	R1XC-
69	AVCC	65	HS, VS, DE	61	AVCC	57	AVCC
68	ASND	64	ASND	60	AVCC	56	RSVD_A
67	R1X1+	63	R1X0+	59	R1XC+	55	PVCC1
66	AVCC	62	R1X0-	58	R1XC-	54	TMSFGND
65	ASND	61	AVCC	57	AVCC	53	ASND
64	ASND	60	AVCC	56	RSVD_A	52	R0XC+
63	R1X0+	59	R1XC+	55	PVCC1	51	R0XC-
62	R1X0-	58	R1XC-	54	TMSFGND	50	AVCC
61	AVCC	57	AVCC	49	ASND	48	R0X1+
60	AVCC	56	RSVD_A	47	R0X1-	46	AVCC
59	R1XC+	55	PVCC1	45	ASND	44	R0X0+
58	R1XC-	54	TMSFGND	43	R0X0-	42	AVCC
57	AVCC	53	ASND	41	AGND	40	R0XC+
56	RSVD_A	52	R0XC+	39	R0XC-	38	AVCC
55	PVCC1	51	R0XC-	37	PVCC0		
54	TMSFGND	50	AVCC				
53	ASND	49	ASND				
52	R0XC+	48	R0X1+				
51	R0XC-	47	R0X1-				
50	AVCC	46	AVCC				
49	ASND	45	ASND				
48	R0X1+	44	R0X0+				
47	R0X1-	43	R0X0-				
46	AVCC	42	AVCC				
45	ASND	41	AGND				
44	R0X0+	40	R0XC+				
43	R0X0-	39	R0XC-				
42	AVCC	38	AVCC				
41	AGND	37	PVCC0				
40	R0XC+						
39	R0XC-						
38	AVCC						
37	PVCC0						

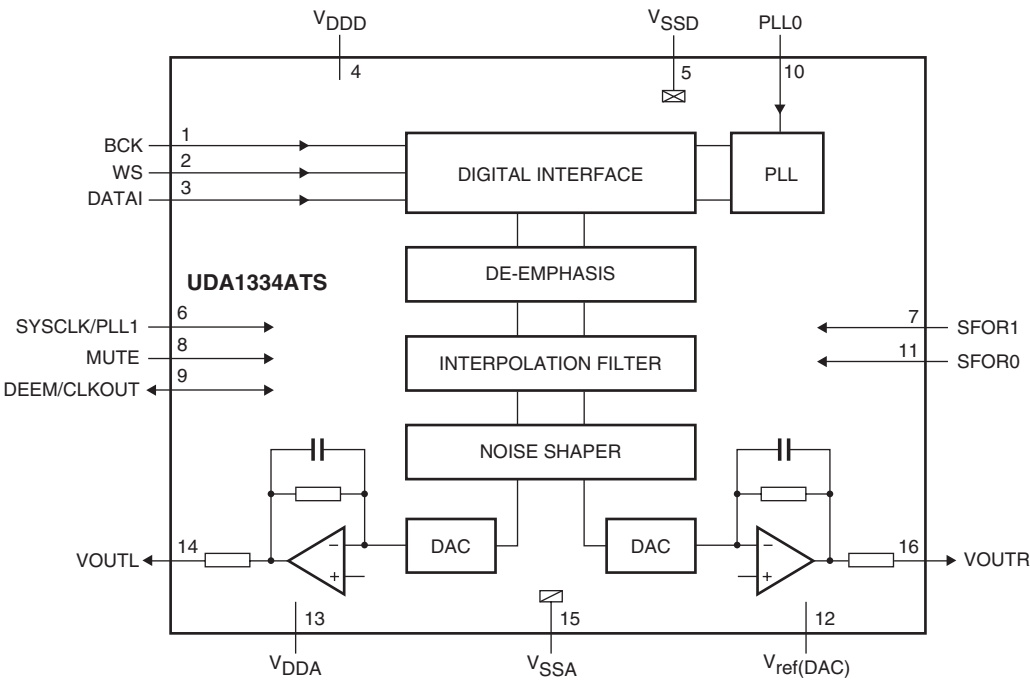
Pin Configuration

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
72	ASND	68	AVCC	64	ASND	60	AVCC
71	R1XC+	67	R1X1+	63	R1X0+	59	R1XC+
70	R1XC-	66	AVCC	62	R1X0-	58	R1XC-
69	AVCC	65	HS, VS, DE	61	AVCC	57	AVCC
68	ASND	64	ASND	60	AVCC	56	RSVD_A
67	R1X1+	63	R1X0+	59	R1XC+	55	PVCC1
66	AVCC	62	R1X0-	58	R1XC-	54	TMSFGND
65	ASND	61	AVCC	57	AVCC	53	ASND
64	ASND	60	AVCC	56	RSVD_A	52	R0XC+
63	R1X0+	59	R1XC+	55	PVCC1	51	R0XC-
62	R1X0-	58	R1XC-	54	TMSFGND	50	AVCC
61	AVCC	57	AVCC	49	ASND	48	R0X1+
60	AVCC	56	RSVD_A	47	R0X1-	46	AVCC
59	R1XC+	55	PVCC1	45	ASND	44	R0X0+
58	R1XC-	54	TMSFGND	43	R0X0-	42	AVCC
57	AVCC	53	ASND	41	AGND	40	R0XC+
56	RSVD_A	52	R0XC+	39	R0XC-	38	AVCC
55	PVCC1	51	R0XC-	37	PVCC0		
54	TMSFGND	50	AVCC				
53	ASND	49	ASND				
52	R0XC+	48	R0X1+				
51	R0XC-	47	R0X1-				
50	AVCC	46	AVCC				
49	ASND	45	ASND				
48	R0X1+	44	R0X0+				
47	R0X1-	43	R0X0-				
46	AVCC	42	AVCC				
45	ASND	41	AGND				

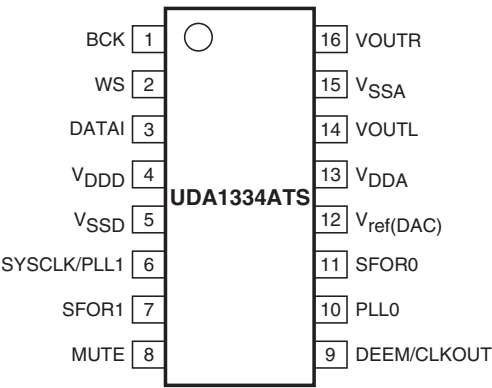
Figure 9-13 Internal block diagram and pin configuration

9.10.4 Diagram B06C, Type UDA1334ATS (IC7810), Audio DAC

Block Diagram



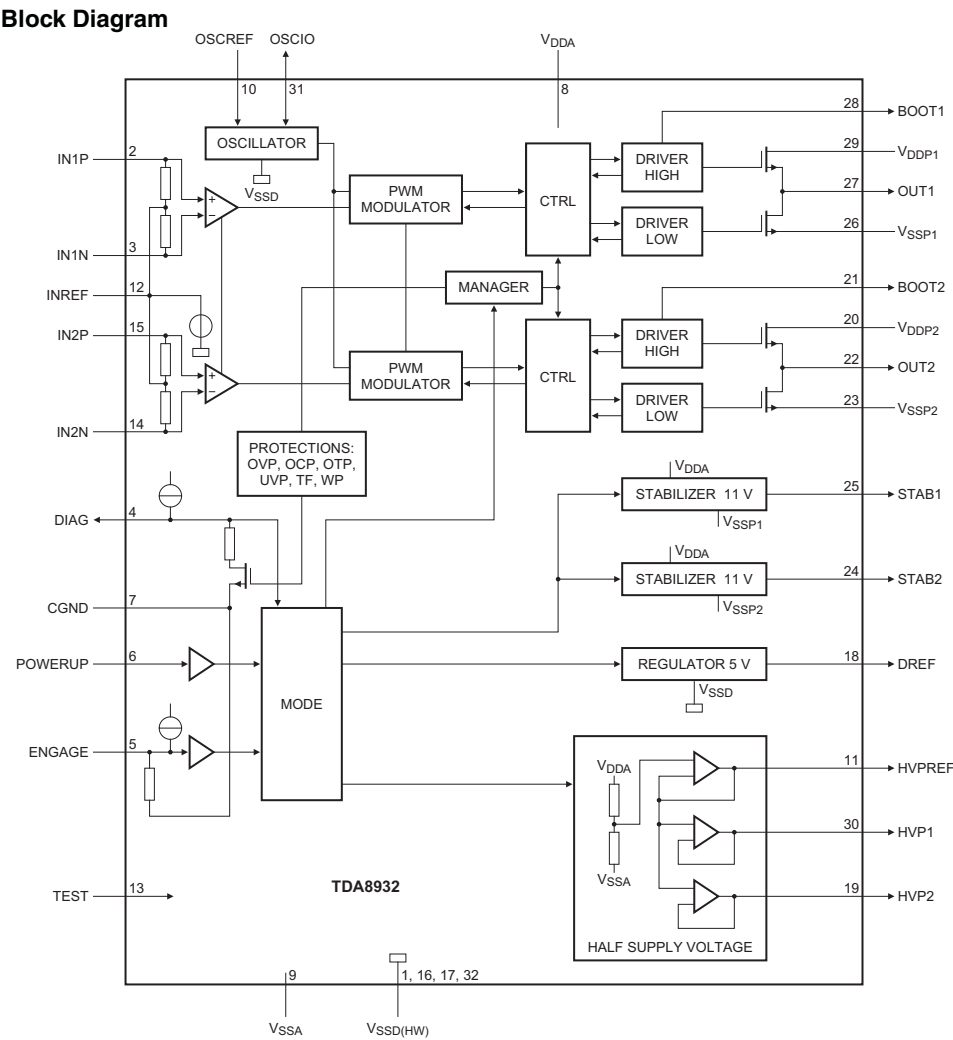
Pin Configuration



G_16860_081.eps
220207

Figure 9-14 Internal block diagram and pin configuration

9.10.5 Diagram B07, Type TDA8932T (IC7A01), Audio Amplifier



Pin Configuration

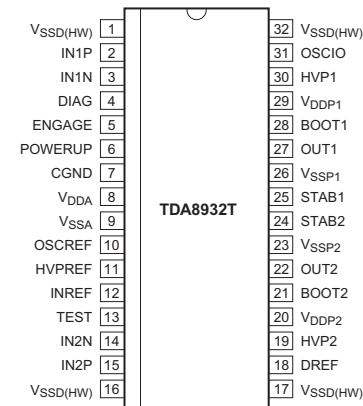


Figure 9-15 Internal block diagram and pin configuration

2523	5322 126 11579	3.3nF 10% 63V	2A22	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	3303	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2525	4822 126 13879	220nF +80-20% 16V	2A23	3198 016 31020	1nF 25V 0603	3305	4822 051 30332	3.3Ω 5% 0.062W
2533	4822 126 13879	220nF +80-20% 16V	2A24	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	3308	4822 051 30332	3.3Ω 5% 0.062W
2534	4822 126 13879	220nF +80-20% 16V	2A25	3198 017 31530	15nF 20% 50V 0603	3310	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W
2536	4822 126 13879	220nF +80-20% 16V	2A26	3198 017 42240	220nF 16V Y5V 0603	3313	4822 051 30331	330Ω 5% 0.062W
2607	4822 126 13879	220nF +80-20% 16V	2A27	3198 017 31530	15nF 20% 50V 0603	3314	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
2608	5322 126 11579	3.3nF 10% 63V	2A28	2020 552 00247	470nF 10% 25V	3315	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2610	4822 126 13879	220nF +80-20% 16V	2A29	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	3316	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
2612	5322 126 11579	3.3nF 10% 63V	2A30	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	3318	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2801	4822 124 11131	47μF 6.3V	2A31	3198 016 31020	1nF 25V 0603	3319	4822 051 30103	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2802	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2A32	3198 016 31020	1nF 25V 0603	3320	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2803	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2A33	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	3322	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2804	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2A34	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	3323	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2805	4822 124 11131	47μF 6.3V	2A35	3198 016 31020	1nF 25V 0603	3324	4822 051 30331	330Ω 5% 0.062W
2806	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2A36	3198 016 31020	1nF 25V 0603	3325	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
2807	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2A37	3198 017 42240	220nF 16V Y5V 0603	3329	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2808	4822 124 11131	47μF 6.3V	2A38	3198 017 42240	220nF 16V Y5V 0603	3336	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2809	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603	2A40	2020 552 00247	470nF 10% 25V	3338	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2810	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603	2A41	2020 552 96807	1μF 10% 10V 0603	3339	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2811	2020 552 00291	10μF 20% 6V3 0603	2A45	3198 016 31020	1nF 25V 0603	3340	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2812	2020 552 00291	10μF 20% 6V3 0603	2A46	3198 024 44730	47nF 50V 0603	3341	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2813	4822 126 14507	18pF 5% 50V 0603	2A47	3198 024 44730	47nF 50V 0603	3342	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2814	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603	2B10	4822 124 12095	100μF 20% 16V	3343	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2815	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603	2B11	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603	3345	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2816	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	2B12	2020 552 00343	22μF 10% 16V	3346	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2817	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2B13	2022 031 00373	470μF 20% 16V	3347	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
2818	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2B14	4822 126 13883	220pF 5% 50V	3348	4822 051 30479	47Ω 5% 0.062W
2819	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2B15	2238 916 15641	22nF 10% 25V 0603	3349	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
2828	4822 126 14507	18pF 5% 50V 0603	2B17	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	3350	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
2829	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2B18	4822 124 23002	10μF 16V	3351	4822 051 30332	3.3Ω 5% 0.062W
2830	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2B19	2022 031 00308	22μF 20% 35V	3352	4822 051 30332	3.3Ω 5% 0.062W
2833	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2B20	2020 552 94427	100pF 5% 50V	3353	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
2835	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2B21	4822 124 23002	10μF 16V	3354	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2836	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2B24	2020 012 93822	47μF 20% 16V	3355	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2838	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2B25	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	3356	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2839	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2C55	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3357	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2840	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2C56	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3361	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2843	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2C57	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3364	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2844	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2L24	4822 126 13879	220nF +80-20% 16V	3365	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2845	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	2L25	4822 126 13879	220nF +80-20% 16V	3366	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
2847	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603				3368	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2848	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603				3370	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2849	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603				3372	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W
2850	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603				3373	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2851	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3110	3198 021 38220	8.2kΩ 5% 0.062W 0603	3375	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W
2852	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3111	4822 051 30562	5.6kΩ 5% 0.063W 0603	3377	4822 051 30332	3.3Ω 5% 0.062W
2853	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3115	4822 051 30393	39kΩ 5% 0.062W	3378	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2854	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3116	4822 051 30682	6.8Ω 5% 0.062W	3379	4822 051 30332	3.3Ω 5% 0.062W
2855	3198 016 31020	1nF 25V 0603	3117	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W	3380	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2856	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3118	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W	3381	3198 021 32290	22Ω 5% 0603
2857	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3119	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W	3382	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2858	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3120	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz	3383	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
2859	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3121	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz	3384	3198 021 32290	22Ω 5% 0603
2860	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3122	4822 051 30183	18kΩ 5% 0.062W	3385	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
2861	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3123	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W	3386	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2865	3198 016 31020	1nF 25V 0603	3124	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3387	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2866	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3125	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W	3388	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2867	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3126	4822 051 30181	180Ω 5% 0.062W	3389	4822 051 30479	47Ω 5% 0.062W
2868	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3127	4822 051 30562	5.6kΩ 5% 0.063W 0603	3390	4822 051 30479	47Ω 5% 0.062W
2869	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3128	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3391	4822 051 30479	47Ω 5% 0.062W
2870	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3129	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3393	4822 051 30153	15kΩ 5% 0.062W
2871	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3130	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W	3394	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W
2872	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3133	4822 117 11151	1Ω 5%	3395	4822 051 30152	1.5Ω 5% 0.062W
2873	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3134	4822 117 11151	1Ω 5%	3396	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W
2874	3198 016 31020	1nF 25V 0603	3135	4822 117 12971	15Ω 5% 0603 0.62W	3397	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
2875	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3136	2322 762 60479	47Ω 5% 2512	3398	4822 117 13632	100kΩ 1% 0603 0.62W
2876	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603	3137	2322 762 60479	47Ω 5% 2512	3399	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
2901	2020 552 96664	33pF 50V 0603	3201	3198 031 11010	4 x 100Ω 5% 1206	3402	4822 117 11151	1Ω 5%
2902	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603	3202	3198 031 11010	4 x 100Ω 5% 1206	3410	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2903	4822 124 12095	100μF 20% 16V	3203	4822 117 13523	220Ω 5% 0.63W	3411	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2904	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603	3204	4822 117 13523	220Ω 5% 0.63W	3417	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2905	2020 552 96664	33pF 50V 0603	3211	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W	3418	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2906	4822 124 12095	100μF 20% 16V	3212	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3419	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2907	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603	3215	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3420	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
2908	4822 126 13879	220nF +80-20% 16V	3221	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W	3500	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W
2913	4822 126 13879	220nF +80-20% 16V	3222	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W	3502	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W
2940	4822 124 11131	47μF 6.3V	3227	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3503	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W
2A01	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	3233	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3506	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W
2A02	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	3235	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3507	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W
2A04	2020 021 00215	220μF 20% 25V	3238	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3508	4822 051 30333	33kΩ 5% 0.062W
2A08	2020 021 00215	220μF 20% 25V	3239	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3510	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W
2A09	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	3244	3198 021 32290	22Ω 5% 0603	3511	4822 051 30333	33kΩ 5% 0.062W
2A10	2238 586 59812	100nF 20% 50V 0603	3248	3198 021 32290	22Ω 5% 0603	3512	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W
2A11	2020 552 96807	1μF 10% 10V 0603	3260	2350 035 10229	4 x 22Ω 5%			

3524	4822 117 12971	15Ω 5% 0.603 0.62W	3943	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W	5228	4822 157 11499	Bead 60Ω at 100MHz
3525	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W	3A01	5322 117 11726	10Ω 5%	5301	4822 157 11499	Bead 60Ω at 100MHz
3526	4822 051 30759	75Ω 5% 0.062W	3A02	5322 117 11726	10Ω 5%	5302	4822 157 11499	Bead 60Ω at 100MHz
3528	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3A03	4822 051 30682	6.8Ω 5% 0.062W	5304	2422 549 01397	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
3529	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3A04	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W	5401	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz
3530	4822 051 30759	75Ω 5% 0.062W	3A05	2322 762 60229	22Ω 5% 1005	5402	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz
3531	4822 051 30759	75Ω 5% 0.062W	3A06	4822 051 30682	6.8Ω 5% 0.062W	5403	3198 018 62290	22μH 5% 1008
3532	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W	3A07	4822 051 30682	6.8Ω 5% 0.062W	5810	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz
3533	4822 051 30759	75Ω 5% 0.062W	3A08	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W	5811	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz
3535	4822 051 30689	68Ω 5% 0.063W 0603	3A09	4822 051 30109	10Ω 5% 0.062W	5812	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz
3536	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W	3A11	4822 051 30682	6.8Ω 5% 0.062W	5813	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz
3537	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W	3A12	4822 051 30105	1MΩ 5% 0.062W	5814	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz
3538	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W	3A13	4822 051 30393	39kΩ 5% 0.062W	5815	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz
3540	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W	3A14	2322 762 60229	22Ω 5% 1005	5816	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz
3545	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3A15	4822 051 30105	1MΩ 5% 0.062W	5817	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz
3546	4822 051 30759	75Ω 5% 0.062W	3A17	4822 051 30109	10Ω 5% 0.062W	5818	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz
3550	4822 051 30273	27kΩ 5% 0.062W	3A19	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W	5A03	2422 536 01564	22μH 20%
3551	4822 051 30682	6.8Ω 5% 0.062W	3A26	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W	5A04	2422 536 01564	22μH 20%
3552	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3A27	4822 117 12891	220kΩ 1%	5A05	4822 157 11716	Bead 30Ω at 100MHz
3553	4822 051 30759	75Ω 5% 0.062W	3A28	4822 117 12891	220kΩ 1%	5A06	4822 157 11716	Bead 30Ω at 100MHz
3554	4822 051 30689	68Ω 5% 0.063W 0603	3A29	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603	5A07	2422 549 45186	Bead 100MHz 0805
3555	4822 051 30689	68Ω 5% 0.063W 0603	3A30	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603	5B01	2422 535 94134	10μH 20% 0805
3601	4822 051 30759	75Ω 5% 0.062W	3A31	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W	5B02	2422 536 00779	10μH 20%
3603	4822 051 30759	75Ω 5% 0.062W	3B11	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W	5B03	2422 536 00707	33μH 20%
3605	4822 051 30759	75Ω 5% 0.062W	3B12	5322 117 13049	470Ω 1% 0.063W 0603	5B06	2422 536 01516	68μF 20%
3607	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W	3B13	4822 051 30221	220Ω 5% 0.062W	5B10	2422 536 01495	22μH 10%
3608	4822 051 30333	33kΩ 5% 0.062W	3B14	2322 704 61002	1kΩ 1%	5B11	2422 536 01495	22μH 10%
3611	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W	3B15	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W			
3612	4822 051 30333	33kΩ 5% 0.062W	3B19	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W			
3617	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3L01	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W			
3618	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3L02	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W			
3619	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	3L04	4822 051 30152	1.5Ω 5% 0.062W			
3801	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603	3L05	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W			
3802	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603	3L10	4822 117 11151	1Ω 5%			
3803	3198 021 31080	1Ω 5% 0603	3L11	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W			
3804	3198 021 31080	1Ω 5% 0603	3L15	4822 051 30331	330Ω 5% 0.062W			
3805	4822 051 30221	220Ω 5% 0.062W	3L22	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3806	4822 051 30221	220Ω 5% 0.062W	3L23	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3807	3198 031 13390	4 x 33Ω 5% 1206	4110	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3809	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W	4111	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3810	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W	4112	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3811	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W	4113	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3815	4822 051 30105	1MΩ 5% 0.062W	4114	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3819	4822 051 30339	33Ω 5% 0.062W	4120	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3828	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W	4121	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3830	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W	4122	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3831	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603	4123	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3832	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603	4124	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3833	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W	4309	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3834	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W	4310	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3835	4822 051 30339	33Ω 5% 0.062W	4316	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3846	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W	4401	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3850	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W	4402	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3851	3198 031 13390	4 x 33Ω 5% 1206	4403	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3852	3198 031 13390	4 x 33Ω 5% 1206	4406	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3853	3198 031 13390	4 x 33Ω 5% 1206	4407	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3854	3198 031 13390	4 x 33Ω 5% 1206	4408	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3855	3198 031 13390	4 x 33Ω 5% 1206	4411	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3856	3198 031 13390	4 x 33Ω 5% 1206	4803	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3857	4822 051 30339	33Ω 5% 0.062W	4901	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3858	4822 051 30339	33Ω 5% 0.062W	4902	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3859	4822 051 30339	33Ω 5% 0.062W	4903	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3860	4822 051 30339	33Ω 5% 0.062W	4C57	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3862	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W	4C58	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3863	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W	4C59	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3864	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	4C60	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3877	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W	4L20	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3880	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W	4L21	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3881	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W	4L24	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3882	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W	4L25	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603			
3883	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3896	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W						
3897	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W						
3901	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603						
3902	4822 051 30124	120kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3904	4822 051 30339	33Ω 5% 0.062W						
3905	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603						
3906	4822 117 13632	100kΩ 1% 0603 0.62W						
3907	4822 117 13632	100kΩ 1% 0603 0.62W						
3908	4822 051 30124	120kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3910	4822 051 30339	33Ω 5% 0.062W						
3911	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3912	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3913	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3914	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3915	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3916	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3917	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3918	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3934	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W						
3935	4822 051 30472	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W						
3937	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3938	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W						
3942	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W						

7902	3198 010 42320	BC857BW
7911	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7912	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7913	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7914	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7915	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7916	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7917	3198 010 42320	BC857BW
7919	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7922	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7A01	9352 796 42118	TDA8932T/N1
7A05	3198 010 42320	BC857BW
7A06	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7A07	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7B01	9322 202 34668	L5973D
7B02	4822 209 17398	LD1117DT33
7B03	4822 130 11057	2N7002
7B04	9322 175 62687	LD1085D2T33

Side I/O Panel [D]

Various

1301	4822 267 10484	YKF51-5359
1302	2422 026 05808	Cinch 3p f Ye
1303	2422 026 05059	Connector Phone
1304	2422 025 10655	Connector 11p m



2301	4822 126 11785	47pF 5% 50V 0603
2302	4822 126 11785	47pF 5% 50V 0603
2303	4822 122 33761	22pF 5% 50V
2304	4822 126 11785	47pF 5% 50V 0603
2305	4822 126 14238	2.2nF 50V 0603
2306	4822 126 14238	2.2nF 50V 0603
2307	2238 916 15641	22nF 10% 25V 0603
2308	2238 916 15641	22nF 10% 25V 0603
2309	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603
2310	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603
2311	3198 016 36890	68pF 50V 0603



3301	4822 051 30759	75Ω 5% 0.062W
3302	4822 051 30759	75Ω 5% 0.062W
3303	4822 051 30109	10Ω 5% 0.062W
3304	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
3305	4822 051 30109	10Ω 5% 0.062W
3306	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
3308	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W
3309	4822 051 30333	33kΩ 5% 0.062W
3310	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W
3311	4822 051 30333	33kΩ 5% 0.062W
3312	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3313	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
4308	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz
4309	2422 549 42896	Bead 120Ω 100MHz



6301	9322 146 61685	DF3A6.8FU
6302	9322 146 61685	DF3A6.8FU
6303	9322 146 61685	DF3A6.8FU
6304	9322 146 61685	DF3A6.8FU
6305	9322 146 61685	DF3A6.8FU
6306	9322 146 61685	DF3A6.8FU
6307	9322 146 61685	DF3A6.8FU

Keyboard Control Panel [E]

Various

1011	4822 276 13775	Switch 1p 0.1A 12V
1012	4822 276 13775	Switch 1p 0.1A 12V
1013	4822 276 13775	Switch 1p 0.1A 12V
1014	4822 276 13775	Switch 1p 0.1A 12V
1015	4822 276 13775	Switch 1p 0.1A 12V
1016	4822 276 13775	Switch 1p 0.1A 12V
1M01	2422 025 10775	Connector 3p m



2001	4822 126 13881	470pF 5% 50V
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3010	4822 051 30391	390Ω 5% 0.062W
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3011	4822 051 30561	560Ω 5% 0.062W
3012	3198 021 31820	1.8kΩ 5% 0.062W 0603
3013	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W
3014	4822 117 12968	820Ω 5% 0.62W
3015	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
3016	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
3017	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
4001	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603



6011	4822 130 11564	UDZ3.9B
6012	4822 130 11564	UDZ3.9B
6014	3198 020 55680	BZX384-C5V6
6015	3198 020 55680	BZX384-C5V6
6016	3198 020 55680	BZX384-C5V6
6017	3198 020 55680	BZX384-C5V6
6018	3198 020 55680	BZX384-C5V6

IR & LED Panel [J]

Various

1M01	2422 025 10775	Connector 3p m
1M01	2422 025 18146	Connector 3p m Wh
1M20	2422 025 18151	Connector 7p m Wh
1M20	4822 265 41343	Connector 7p m



2001	2020 552 00134	22μF 20% 6.3V 0805
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3010	4822 051 30331	330Ω 5% 0.062W
3011	4822 051 30682	6.8Ω 5% 0.062W
3012	4822 051 30682	6.8Ω 5% 0.062W
3013	4822 117 12968	820Ω 5% 0.62W
3014	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3019	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W
3020	4822 051 30151	150Ω 5% 0.062W
4001	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
4002	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
4004	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
4005	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
4010	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
4012	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
4015	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
4017	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
4019	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603



6010	9322 243 77676	LED L-174A2PBC
6011	9322 244 07676	LED L-174A2IT-TNB5-19
6012	4822 130 11148	UDZ4.7B



7010	9322 243 06671	IR Receiver
7011	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7012	5322 130 60159	BC846B

11. Revision List

Manual xxxx xxx xxxx.0

- First release.